

Strikers force delay on Council of Ireland

pace of the continuing general strike in Ulster, Mr Brian Faulkner's coalition Executive agreed yesterday to postpone establishment of an effective Council of Ireland until after the next elections in the Northern Ireland Assembly, probably in 1977 or 1978. The Social

Democratic and Labour MPs in the Executive accepted the postponement only after Mr Orme, the Minister of State, had pointed out that if they resigned the Executive would collapse and the "loyalist" strikers would have won their demand for fresh elections. The concession did not appease the

strikers, who throughout the day rebuilt barricades that had been removed by soldiers in the morning. The British Government decided to send a further 500 troops to the province and to defer consideration of a request for more than £5m government aid for Belfast shipyards.



Remainder of a paramilitary Ulster Defence Association patrol using an overturned car as a lookout post at a Belfast barricade still in position yesterday although they removed barriers on some roads.

Prime plea saves Faulkner coalition

Robert Fisk
Almost resigning en bloc; a long and heated dispute at Stormont yesterday saw Faulkner's coalition five watersheds down the middle agreement, reduced to at least three and possibly for ever the of the proposed inter-Departmental Council of Ireland, their partners did nothing to so the "loyalists" whose strike continued to keep "s" industrial and commercial in a state of atrophy, one point during their talks mainly Roman Catholic Democratic and Labour ministers in the Faulkner administration said that they have to resign their positions if the Council of Ireland, led by many members of minority community, as the time to end partition postponed. They were prepared not to resign only by the that the Executive would actually collapse if they

have won their demand for fresh elections in the province. Neither the massive military operation in Belfast yesterday morning, in which nearly 4,000 soldiers removed dozens of barricades nor the imminent arrival of yet more troops from Britain, bringing the total Army strength in Northern Ireland to around 16,700, made the slightest impression on the strikers' resolve to maintain their stoppage. The Ulster Workers' Council, which is running the strike, did not bother to comment on the Westminster decision to defer for the moment extra financial aid to Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders. "It was rather known yesterday after Mr Wilson had held a meeting of ministers attended by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that a decision on a request for further Government aid in excess of £5m for Harland and Wolff, had been postponed in view of the strike and the resignation of those who wanted to work, our Political Correspondent writes. (Details, page 19.)

Throughout the day barricades were re-erected in the east and west of the city, gangs of young men roamed Protestant streets, questioning motorists, and petrol and oil, embargoed by the strikers, became almost unobtainable. Long queues of motorists built up outside garages which still had supplies while UDA men checked their credentials and jobs to see if they deserved fuel. Electricity supplies were again less than a third, closing down every important industry in Northern Ireland for the third day running. With the evident reluctance of the loyalists to end their strike and with such a low state of morale in the province's Administration, the Sunningdale agreement and the product of all the months of careful work by British ministers since the time of direct rule have never come so close to breaking down. None of the Executive would have dreamt when they signed the Sunningdale communiqué last December that within six months the Executive would agree to postpone perhaps its most important decision. The formula, which was announced yesterday evening, means that a Council of Ministers from the Irish Republic and from the Executive, acting only on the basis of complete unanimity, would be set up as a forum for "consultation, cooperation and coordination" after a meeting of

the British, Irish and Ulster governments. But phase two of the Council of Ireland, which would transfer functions from Northern Ireland departments to the ministers and which would provide for a consultative Assembly made up of members of the Stormont Assembly and the Dail in Dublin, has been put off until after the next election in the province in either 1977 or 1978. The loyalists gave the Council of Ireland short shrift. The Rev Ian Paisley, whose Democratic Unionist Party is supporting the strike, said that it was "a lame attempt to bluff people into a united Ireland". It might slow the journey but would not halt its progress. The strike must continue until there is negotiation with the British Government on the Constitution Act and the Sunningdale agreement," he said. "If you look carefully at your document you will find that the Council of Ministers will use that part of the Council of Ireland which is going to be implemented by the Executive. This Council of Ministers will control the police through the two police authorities because the appointments to the police authorities must be approved by

John Donaldson on the anion way to anarchy

John Donaldson, President of the doomed National Relations Court, yesterday attacked Mr Hugh Scamagor engineering workers' for denying democratic 'Amalgamated Union of string Workers' had a policy with regard to industrial Relations Act which has not been seen country for centuries'. It had denied Parliament authority to legislate on it relations. He denied the authority of the industrial tribunals or the court to administer even for its members' great play of the hat its executive is the democratic decision members, it has democratic rights of the community as which bind us all', said. 'It is blind to the sequences of such anational approach. If it laws which do not the same? This way and anarchy?' He made his attack in a on a claim by Mr Langston, a Coventry

car worker who refused to join the union. Sir John dismissed Mr Langston's claim against the union and Chrysler to be reinstated as a first step agreed that Mr Langston had a right to work and it would be just for him to be reengaged. But it was not practicable. The closed shop at Chrysler was unlawful. "Having got that far, we do not have a free hand to decide what to do about it. Our powers are limited. The court had no authority to require an employer to reengage an employee. Later, in a personal statement, Sir John said he wished to make clear that, "as a judge I am wholly indifferent to whether and how the law relating to those matters before the summer recess. It was the Government's proposal that a select committee should consider and report on the scope of the register. It should be compiled and maintained, how the registrations and declarations of MPs should be enforced, and what classes of persons other than members should be required to register. The Government would ask the Commons to come to a decision on those matters before the summer recess. While there was much division among MPs on whether the register should be compulsory or voluntary, it was clear that with few exceptions the majority bowed to the prevailing public mood and were prepared to sacrifice their privacy in the interests of the good name of Parliament. While MPs on both sides were being allowed a free vote, Mr Short left the House in no doubt that he favoured a compulsory

Government hope to set up register of MPs' interests by start of recess

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
Mr Short, Leader of the Commons, opening a debate yesterday on the declaration of members' interests, told MPs that the Government hoped it would be possible to set up a register of interests in some form by the start of the summer recess. It was the Government's proposal that a select committee should consider and report on the scope of the register. It should be compiled and maintained, how the registrations and declarations of MPs should be enforced, and what classes of persons other than members should be required to register. The Government would ask the Commons to come to a decision on those matters before the summer recess. While there was much division among MPs on whether the register should be compulsory or voluntary, it was clear that with few exceptions the majority bowed to the prevailing public mood and were prepared to sacrifice their privacy in the interests of the good name of Parliament. While MPs on both sides were being allowed a free vote, Mr Short left the House in no doubt that he favoured a compulsory

register, while Mr Prior, leading for the Opposition, felt that a voluntary system would best suit their purpose. Mr Prior said there were immense practical difficulties in the compulsory approach. There were some on the left wing of the Labour Party who looked on this exercise as a way of creating a full-time House of Commons. By stringing up malice or envy towards a great many outside interests they sought to bring pressure to bear on MPs to give them up, Mr Prior said. Mr Short said there was increasing public concern and anxiety over the outside interests of MPs. A great deal of the had been generated by the press and there was need for members to have better opportunities to protect themselves against allegations of concealed financial motivation. The balance of advantage to the House and swung decisively in favour of establishing a register of interests, Mr Short said. He felt that if that was to command public confidence it must be a compulsory register. It would be wrong, and not in the best interest of Parliament, to strip MPs of all their privacy; but any disadvantages were now clearly outweighed by the need to reassure the public. Mr

Short said he would regard it as unacceptable for any MP to decline to make use of the register once it was set up. At present there was virtually nothing in the way of formal rules or procedures to guide MPs. Mr Prior agreed that there had been increasing anxiety amongst the public that people in public life had been using their positions for lobbying purposes. Those flames, he said, had been fanned by certain people, particularly those who wished to undermine the reputation of Parliament. Opportunities for corruption by MPs in the broadest sense were virtually nil. But, he added, some members were known to have been paid to represent the views of foreign governments or to put the case for particular industries. Mr Prior felt that the Government resolution on the register went far beyond what was required. It could be misleading and might involve breaches of privacy. Referring to the question of whether MPs should have outside interests, Mr Prior said some members made a very good living out of raising bogus issues and then getting on television and talking about them. Parliamentary report, page 12

Guidelines for enterprise board

tel Hatfield Staff
The intervention plans of Tedgewood Benn, Secretary for Industry, have related to senior manufacturing trade unionists' leading document. Ministers were discussed this a joint Labour Party-Conservative committee, by the Prime Minister, is bringing bitter from senior politicians to see it as electorally important, explaining the work programme at the end, sets out the guidelines for the new National Enterprise Board. Benn says it is intended to be used by major companies in each sector through committees of industry, government, and the public, pricing policies, etc. a the industrial structure main sector in line with in public need, rather

than short-term market considerations. The Act to reduce the growth of monopoly power by inserting public enterprise competition where needed. Use its initiative in new physical investment to create a regionally more balanced pattern of industry. Remain public interest in areas of the economy of great national importance, and if necessary check foreign takeovers. Counter the multinationals by empowering a tougher bargaining stance for government, particularly over new investment locations. Underwrite national employment objectives, where necessary by the means of a strong external management of the role of the judiciary in the constitution. The report was of Tuesday's proceedings in Parliament, in the committee stage of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill.

Industry Act, the National Enterprise Board and planning agreements. His aim is to publish a Green Paper in the summer. The Industry Act will provide the Government with powers to extend public ownership by the acquisition of the companies through a full parliamentary process. Two industries the Government intends to bring into public ownership, the aircraft industry and the ship-building, ship-repairing and marine engineering industries, will require the legislative authority. Those industries, Mr Benn says, will require separate legislation or self-contained clauses. "The basic objective of the planning agreements system is to secure the conformity of industrial companies with national economic priorities in return for supporting requested industrial developments, giving financial assistance," he says.

Lisbon promise of full independence in Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 22
The new Portuguese Government favours decolonisation in its African territories "and not neo-colonialism", Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Foreign Minister, says in an interview published here today. Dr Soares, replying to questions put by the Paris weekly *Jeune Afrique*, said that the aim of his talks in London this week with representatives of the Guinea freedom movement, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) will be "a ceasefire, self-determination, and independence". To accelerate the independence process, bilateral talks would be necessary with each of the independence movements since the problems facing each

country were different, the minister said. Dr Soares said he was prepared to negotiate only with effective liberation movements in the Portuguese territories and not "puppet movements". He listed as truly representative movements (which he defined as those which had fought on the ground) PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, Frelimo in Mozambique, and three movements in Angola—the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front (FNLA), and L'Unita. Dr Soares sounded optimistic about overcoming difficulties in such negotiations. The "sole real problem", he said, concerned reintegrating those African troops who had fought in the Portuguese Army into the life of the future independent states. Lisbon's negotiators, page 5

Security concern as man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne is committed to hospital by judge

By David Leigh
Royal security is clearly going to be a source of great anxiety after the attempt by Ian Ball to kidnap Princess Anne in the Mall in March, the first attempt to kidnap a member of the Royal family. Mr Ball, aged 26, who shot four people in the attempt and planned to hold the Princess for a £5m ransom was committed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to a mental hospital. He admitted the attack. Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, said he had considered sending Mr Ball to prison because such offences were becoming more serious and more common throughout the world. But after hearing psychiatric evidence he committed Mr Ball to Rampton special hospital in Northamptonshire. He can be released only on the direction of the Home Secretary of the day. While the trial was in progress the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were attending a service in St Paul's Cathedral only a few hundred yards away. The Duke read the lesson: "If a man imagines himself to be somebody when he is nothing, he is deluding himself; a man reaps what he sows." Princess Anne stayed at home at Sandhurst. Mr Ball admitted the attempted kidnapping, two counts of attempted murder and two counts of wounding with intent. Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, for the prosecution, described the "horrifying" and "almost unbelievable" plot Mr Ball had perfected in obsessive detail over three years. Mr Ball, a solitary and uncommunicative person with a history of schizoid illness, assumed two false identities, used accommodation addresses, bought guns in Spain, hired a car and rented a house near Princess Anne's home at Sandhurst. He said he had decided on her, after considering a list of potential famous victims, because she was a girl and would be excited in the event. A long ransom note was prepared, telling the Queen how he wanted the £5m and a free pardon delivered to him. In the letter, Mr Ball described how he wanted the money and documents brought to him in an aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, bound for Zurich. He said he wanted the documents brought by one of his solicitors, Mr Clarke. The letter continued: "No one else will be acceptable. If he is ill, I want him brought to me on a stretcher. If he is dead, I want his head brought up and brought to the plane." Mr Ball wrote that he would require the Queen to come to him in the aircraft, where she would be asked questions and be required to give a sample signature to ascertain that she was in fact the Queen. Once they were in Switzerland, Princess Anne would be released. Mr Silkin praised the courage of all those who tackled Mr Ball in The Mall, avoiding a greater tragedy. Princess Anne had been remarkably calm, the court was told. Inspector James Beaton, her bodyguard, had tried again and again to stop Mr Ball pulling her out of the royal limousine, although his gun had jammed and he was shot three times as he protected the Princess. Mr Alexander Callender, the chauffeur, was shot as he tried to tackle the gunman, and so was Police Constable Michael Xills, who ran into The Mall and despite his wounds, Mr Brian Connell, a journalist, who stopped his taxi and tried to take Mr Ball's gun away before he was wounded, was praised, as was Mr Richard Russell, a businessman, who punched Mr Ball three times. The police questioned Mr Ball throughout the night of March 20. They were worried lest he might be part of a wider conspiracy or deflected in the any political overtones were completely ruled out. Mr John Hazan, QC, for the defence, said the plot had been the single desperate enterprise of a sick man who wanted to highlight the deficiencies in the National Health Service. He had planned to use the ransom money to improve the psychiatric services.

Mr Ball was an inadequate personality who was completely isolated, but had no planned to hurt Princess Anne. He had even considered calling the plan off after her wedding "because they looked such a nice couple". "This case is an apt illustration of how vulnerable public figures are to the mentally disturbed", counsel said. Many security weaknesses were revealed by Mr Ball's attack. He followed the Princess for several days and his car was seen four times at Sandhurst without being suspected. Ironically, only seven hours before the attack, a local detective inspector, in pursuit of a local burglar, searched his car and examined his driving licence in a false name. Buckingham Palace gives details of royal whereabouts to members of the public, and they are also available in newspaper social pages. A palace official said last night: "We shall carry on." The public had to be able to see the Royal Family. The royal protection squad of police officers, from which personal bodyguards are drawn, has been recruiting extra officers. Scotland Yard will not discuss security, but its recruitment was normal annual recruitment. The Walther PPK lightweight pistol carried by Inspector Beaton has been examined. It is thought that faulty ammunition caused it to jam, but its replacement is almost certainly still under consideration. The pistol has a reputation for occasional jamming. Special training for royal chauffeurs has also been considered. Mr Ball was able to force the royal car to a halt without difficulty. He was also able to exploit a very simple security weakness: the car doors were not locked from the inside. The car was not escorted. The fundamental dilemma that attackers such as Mr Ball present has still not been resolved. How can total security be reconciled with the inevitably public nature of the British monarchy's role in society? Trial and background, page 4

Bonn intelligence chief 'has links with East'

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, May 22
West Germany, still reeling from the shock of the discovery of a "far more important agent" in the West German Chancellery which led to the resignation of Herr Brandt, was tonight presented with another espionage sensation. An economic magazine called *Capital* claimed tonight to have a report originating from the American Central Intelligence Agency suggesting that a senior West German counter-intelligence official had connections with the East German or Soviet secret services. The official will take all possible legal steps to prevent publication of the magazine's edition next week, a spokesman for his office said tonight. He is said to be a refugee from East Germany. The magazine says that the "blowing" of Herr Günter Gulllaume, the alleged Chancellery

Agency urged to expand Co-op

The Labour Party and the Co-operative Union yesterday issued a joint statement asking the Government to set up a development agency to deploy state funds in expanding Co-op business and other activities. Loans and grants would be made for further modernization of the Co-op's existing interests, but public money ought to help to extend co-operative ownership in the construction, publishing, motor, and leisure industries as well as financing new credit institutions. Business News, page 19

50 feared drowned in Ganges accident

Delhi, May 22.—At least 50 people were feared drowned after a bus slipped off a tug and fell into the Ganges river, officials said today. The bus was moving on to the tug to be ferried across the river yesterday.—Reuter.

The rest of the news

- House sales: Police open inquiry into allegations concerning officers
- Babies: More with low weight and mental subnormality
- Education: Recruits for teacher training to be cut by another 2,000
- Concorde: Workers to lobby the Cabinet
- Bonn: Herr Schmidt to see new French President in effort to save EEC
- Italy: Florence loses offer of gift of Marini sculpture
- Watergate: Mr Nixon defies more subpoenas for tapes 5
- Middle East: Dr Kissinger confident that agreement on Golan disengagement is near
- Law Report: 'Champagne' case not to be referred to European Court
- Books: Michael Ratcliffe reviews Doris Langley Moore's new study of Byron
- Borstal: How to break the vicious circle of imprisonment
- Diary: Plants have feelings, too
- Banks: Barclays and NatWest cut base rate to 10 per cent
- Traffic: US to push ahead with Russian trade pact
- United Arab Emirates: Export corridors of the world
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HOME NEWS

Labour Party moves nearer to a North-east inquiry by deciding on study of terms of reference

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff The Labour Party yesterday moved nearer to accepting demands for an inquiry into affairs in the North-east with a decision to ask its organizational committee to examine possible terms of reference.

National executive members took the decision after a 90-minute debate in which strong objections were raised against an inquiry.

The organizational committee will now have to decide whether there should be an inquiry into the North-east Regional Labour Party as a whole, into specific Labour groups on councils, or into individuals.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, who did not support the need for an inquiry, suggested that the party should turn over to the police its documents on the party inquiry into the Blyth constituency party, but it was pointed out that it was up to the police to make any request.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of

State for Prices and Consumer Protection, who was not present, had written suggesting that the party should announce publicly that it was prepared to hand over any relevant documents, and that was supported by Miss Joan Lester. It was argued that it would be better to announce that publicly rather than wait for the police to make any request, but that proposal was rejected.

Those who argued against the inquiry were Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and chairman of the party's internal national committee, and Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party. Their argument was that an inquiry could serve no purpose because those who conducted it would have no right to subpoena witnesses. There were suggestions that the party would be foolish to wash its dirty linen in public and be exploited by the press.

Mr Hayward said the party was not an "amateur fraud squad". Under its rules it had the right to inquire into any complaints, but when it came to the breaking of the law it was clearly a matter for the police. It was no matter for the Labour Party.

Mr John Chalmers, of the boilermakers' union, said he was "fed up to the last rivet at the allegations and will talk which is going around". Mr Chalmers, who comes from the North-east area and conducted the inquiry into complaints about relations between Mr Edward Milne and his Blyth constituency party, proposed that the party should make public its inquiry to show that the inquiry was not involved with Mr Poulson and Mr T. Dan Smith.

Mr Hayward said the inquiries were conducted in confidence, and that publication could be a breach of confidence without the permission of those who were involved and might also hamper any future inquiries the party might have to make, because witnesses might refuse to come forward. Mr Chalmers, at the suggestion of Mr Tom Bradley, agreed to withdraw his proposal.

Mr Hayward said at a press conference that all members of the national executive were perturbed that some people got into high places in the Labour and trade union movement and used the position for their own aims. "The answer is to get more people in our party into the decision-making", he said.

Police open inquiry into sale of houses by prominent northern builder

From Christopher Walker Newcastle upon Tyne

Durham County police announced yesterday that a full investigation has been opened into allegations that two senior members of the force had been sold out-price bungalows by a prominent northern builder.

The matter is now under investigation by members of the Durham CID. As yet, neither of the police officers concerned has been suspended from his duties, a police officer said last night.

The allegations, published in

The Times yesterday, were supported by documents handed to the Northumbria police earlier this week by Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth. He has been campaigning for a national inquiry into local government corruption in the North-east.

The latest controversy involving senior police officers has increased the feeling among rank and file of the local Labour Party that an urgent inquiry is needed to clear the air and protect those who have not been involved.

The news that a local party resolution demanding an inquiry has been referred to a sub-committee of the national executive has caused resentment. Last night Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle, East, said: "To do that is a complete non-event, and not likely to impress anyone up here. What we need more than ever is a national inquiry, not only into what rules have been broken but what new rules are needed as preventive medicine for the future."

Inquiry into Charity Commission sought

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry into some aspects of the work of the Charity Commissioners has been proposed as a result of a seven-year review of local charities in Oxfordshire.

Sir Charles Kimber, charities review organizer for the county, says in his final report that the commissioners were not as helpful as they might have been.

In the course of the review, which was designed to tidy up the pattern of many small charities with archaic purposes, there was, he says, a change in policy by the Charity Commissioners which hampered his work. In his final recommendations he asks Oxford County Council to call upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the situation.

It seems in fact that without informing local authorities, the Charity Commissioners' original policy is continued parish charities for the poor in order to provide relief in different charities was soon abandoned. If this policy is continued parish charities for the poor will virtually cease to exist as a source of relief", Sir Charles says.

He set out to rationalize the many parish charitable trusts in the county by grouping them together, and to broadening, with the commissioners' consent, their terms of reference.

His policy of grouping charities in individual parishes into units covering several parishes ended in almost complete failure.

He goes on: "In spite of their original circulars encouraging local authorities to promote reviews from which such groupings might be expected to result, there has been no encouragement for them from the Charity Commissioners throughout the Oxfordshire review, and in the last year two applications of this kind have been refused, although one, after strong protest, was subsequently allowed."

Irish soldiers return from Suez for security duties on border

From Stewart Tendler Dublin

Nearly 300 soldiers flew into Dublin yesterday from United Nations duties on the Suez Canal zone to support the Irish Republic's border security after the car-bomb attacks. They arrived as flags in the republic were flying at half-mast after a requiem Mass in Dublin for the 31 victims of the explosions.

A man, aged 73, who was injured at Monaghan, died in hospital on Tuesday, bringing to six the deaths from the bomb there.

The 283 soldiers, described as part of the "elite" of the republic's army of 11,300, arrived by jet from Tel Aviv. The rest of the 340 men in the Middle East contingent will follow later. They were an ad hoc group drawn from regular units for the United Nations. The men will rejoin their units and become part of a pool for border duties.

The Irish Army has two infantry battalions of 1,000 men each working along the border.

The British Army on the Ulster side can act as an inde-

pendent force but the Irish troops are used to support the civil power of the police at the border. There is no direct link between the two armies and they rely on telephone links between the police forces of Ulster and the republic.

Hundreds attended the Mass at Dublin's Pro Cathedral. Mr Childers, the Irish President, Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and other members of the republic's parliament heard the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Ryan, describe the attacks as "a senseless sacrifice of the lives of innocent people".

Strike condemned: Trade union leaders yesterday condemned the strike in Northern Ireland as sectarian action by an unrepresentative workers' council seeking to impose a complete stoppage of work by violence and intimidation (our Labour Correspondent writes).

The TUC general council supported the Government's refusal to negotiate with the strike leaders. It called on employers in the province to keep open

factories, shops and offices so that people could assert their right to work.

The TUC's protest condemnation of the strike of industrial action came after the personal initiative of Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, in leading a back-to-work march in Belfast on Tuesday.

Strasbourg, May 22—An interim report on inquiries into allegations that British forces used inhumane or degrading treatment on prisoners in Northern Ireland will be submitted to the European Commission of Human Rights during a session opening here tomorrow.

The commission's investigating committee heard 24 witnesses presented by the Government of the Irish Republic at secret hearings in Norway earlier this month. The investigation, which had heard witnesses presented by the Irish Government in Strasbourg late last year and early this year, are due to hear a few more British witnesses next month, the commission said today, Reuters.

Industry in Ulster still strike-bound

Continued from page 1

The Council of Ministers. This means that seven ministers (both North and South are to appoint seven ministers) from a foreign state would have a say in the running of Northern Ireland and we object to that."

Mr Paisley is incorrect when he refers to the control of the police because the Council of Ministers will only be consulted about appointments to police authorities; there is no question of "approval", but that will not make much difference to the loyalists. In its statement the Executive said it was convinced that the Constitution Act and the Sunningdale communiqué represented the only means open to secure the progress of Northern Ireland through the cooperation of all sections of the community.

The British Government will undoubtedly agree to the postponement of the Council of Ministers' powers and the Dub-

lin Cabinet will accept it as well as the primary concern is the survival of the northern Administration.

The crucial part of yesterday's statement says: "Implementation of the Sunningdale communiqué would be taken only after a test of the opinion of the Northern Ireland electorate. The basis for this test would be the next general election to the Northern Ireland Assembly (i.e. that which will be held under the Constitution Act in 1977/78).

Depending on the results of that election would come legislation which would give powers to the Council of Ministers, the appointment of a secretary general, a permanent headquarters and a permanent secretariat.

In spite of the Army's activities in the morning, and the subsequent increase of traffic and open shops in the city centre, Belfast's shipyards, engineering and factories in Co. Down, idle. The electricity service said

that it might be forced to close in four days. During the day many people suffered power cuts of up to 12 hours. Bread and milk were easier to find yesterday but long queues still formed at food shops.

One sign of the effectiveness of the strike was the stream of constant and sometimes rather frightened visitors to the Ulster Workers' Council headquarters at the Vanguard Party offices in Belfast. Buses, doctors, postal workers and businessmen turned up to ask, and on some occasions beg, for special passes printed by the strikers, which allowed them free access to barricaded streets.

The barricades came down early enough yesterday but within a few hours they had been reerected in some streets by gangs of youths. Road blocks were set up in the provincial towns of Newry, Banbridge and Downpatrick. (our Northern Ireland Correspondent writes).

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Ministers accused of retreat on Chile

By Our Political Staff

Cabinet ministers Labour Party National Executive Committee were accused by the right wing of backing away their collective response over the Chilean war.

The executive approved without a recommendation that a motion should be put to the party's annual conference on the warships in Chile.

Any right-wing vote challenge the recommissioned when right wing ministers were expected to support it.

Mr Callaghan, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, left the meeting.

Mr Callaghan, who is said to have written a letter to a senior general secretary that the case against Chile had not been put strongly enough to the committee, therefore requested that the committee should be asked to reconsider. Nobody, however, called for a vote.

Among the ministers before the decision to back Chile because of other business Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, and Mr Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Wilson, and Mr Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, did not attend the meeting. The decision means that the cabinet and the party agreed to get their separate

Seamen's union accepts £8m pay agreement

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the N Union of Seamen have accepted an £8.25m pay deal which increases average weekly to 38,000 foreign merchant seamen. Three ago the offer was thrown the annual conference.

Only three of the 16 votes of the union cast against the deal requiring Pay Board approval. If passed, the rates will be payable from July 2, seamen's average earnings over £49 for a 66-hour week.

Acquittal after 63-day trial

Donat Gomez, aged 26, an American Bible College student, was cleared at Exeter Crown Court yesterday after separate trials which lasted a total of 63 days, the hearing of his kind in legal history, and cost £200,000.

A jury found Mr Donat Gomez, 26, of Exeter, on Trent, Staffordshire guilty of stabbing a prostitute in a car park at F Sticks, in March last year. He was discharged, but will have to serve a 12-month sentence imposed two ago for living on immoral earnings, causing a bodily harm and assault.

23 hurt in bus crash

Twenty-three people injured yesterday when a bus collided at Small Birmingham, but a police said nobody was seriously

More low-weight babies with mental subnormality

By Pearce Wright Science Correspondent

In spite of improvements in health and social services, there is an increase in the incidence of babies with abnormally low birth weights which could affect their mental development.

This was stated in London yesterday by Professor Raymond Illey, of the Medical Research Council medical sociology unit in Aberdeen. He was describing the work of his group into changes among the population in attitudes towards reproduction, fertility and child development.

It might be, he said, that the decrease in the birth rate with better family planning had been with low-weight healthy reproducers. That had left a disproportionate number of those from social backgrounds that would bear risk.

Figures showed that the highest income groups, professional classes and students were greater users of the pill and family planning services than the lower-income groups. Irresponsible patients: There is too much irresponsibility by people using the National Health Service and the danger is that that "could not care less" attitude is spreading to the caring professions, Dr Ronald Gibson, former chair-

man of the council of the British Medical Association, said yesterday (our Medical Reporter writes).

Dr Gibson, a Winchester family doctor, and a keen supporter of the NHS since its inception, said he had a sense of unease.

Because the NHS was "the state", belonging to nobody, responsibility had been stimulated. A patient who had left three bags of medicine on a bus demanded another prescription and was outraged at the suggestion that she should pay.

What the caring professions were finding increasingly difficult to take was the irresponsibility, admittedly in a small section of the population who were putting the service at risk and spoiling it for others.

Should someone who ran out of petrol call a duty doctor as the most likely person to have some spare? Should a patient ill at night call two doctors to make sure that one arrived? Doctors were too cheap. He thought people cared more for their dogs. When the dog was ill they had to pay, but when they were ill, the doctor cost them nothing. Dr Gibson was addressing the National Association of General Practitioners at Weston-super-Mare.

Weather forecast and recordings

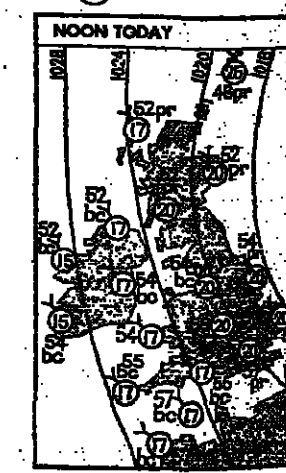


NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

Today Sun rises: 4.59 am; sets: 8.57 pm. Moon rises: 5.37 am; sets: 11.1 pm. First quarter: May 23. Lightning up to 27 pm to 4.27 am. High water: London Bridge, 3.19 am (23.8k); 2.45 pm, 7.2m (23.6k). Avonmouth, 9.8 am, 13.3m (43.5k); 9.27 pm, 13.4m (44.0k). Dover: 12.23 am, 6.5m (21.2k); 2.47 pm, 6.5m (21.2k). Bull, 7.47 am, 7.2m (23.5k); 8.15 pm, 7.2m (23.5k). Liverpool, 12.39 am, 8.8m (28.8k); 1.3 pm, 8.7m (28.7k).

Pressure will remain low E and N of the British Isles and high to the SW. It will be rather cool generally.

Area forecasts: London, W Midlands, SE and central England: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F). East Angles, E and central N England: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).



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Table with multiple columns showing weather reports for various locations including London, Birmingham, Manchester, and other regional cities, listing temperature, wind, and cloud cover.

OME NEWS
recruits for teacher training to be cut by another 2,000

Government is to make a further cut in the number of recruits to teacher training... Mr Prentice, Secretary for Education... announced yesterday... said that because of a drop in the birth rate... no need for any class more than 30 children... end of the decade... Prentice told the Association of Education Committees... that the number of pupils in state schools... to be cut from 32,000 to 30,000... in 1975... Mr Prentice told a press conference... that his department had advised him that he could not reach the target... by cutting the number of teacher recruits to 29,000... Mr Prentice said that because of falling birth rate... risk of unemployment... This does not mean that we could do more good use of, but more than the education authorities are able to employ... The school population is rising by more than 100,000 a year... in each of the

Mr Powell says respect for law being undermined

Peter Evans, Affairs Correspondent... Mr Powell told officers at Weston-super-Mare yesterday... that the law of the land... upon the subject unless and until that had taken the form of an Act of Parliament... Mr Powell said that because of falling birth rate... risk of unemployment... This does not mean that we could do more good use of, but more than the education authorities are able to employ... The school population is rising by more than 100,000 a year... in each of the

Concorde workers lobby the cabinet

Trevor Fishlock... over the future of the aircraft... yesterday... a strong determination for their jobs... Today 2,000 men are expected to go on strike... Mr Gray, chairman of the Concorde... said: "The work... of a deputation of 36... industry trade union... Mr Benn, Secretary for Industry... Mr Secretary of State... on Tuesday night... feeling somewhat down... "The ministers had to... he said. "My impression... this is the critical... that even if the Cabinet... not make the final... on Thursday the basis... decision will be laid... Correspondent writes:... Concorde project is... BAC civil aircraft... From Bristol... they will be surplus... yesterday in a booklet... for the inquiry set... of a British ability... taken more than sixty... build up would be a... Britain would have... France and Germany... tating position in com... space... to the Royal... Arts in London... Mr Wilson... Mr Secretary of State... suggested... the airline had a vested... in the demise of the... were a travesty of the... of the uncertainties... incapable of resolution... aircraft was in service... why they needed some... of government assist... did the airline to... from its own resources... records: Negotiations... of two Concorde... led to be completed... by Mr Geoffrey Knight... chairman... Mr Knight... said he was extremely... with the progress of the...

Judge orders police guard for jury

Mr Justice Stocker, at the Central Criminal Court last night, ordered a guard of 50 detectives for a jury of 12, one of them a woman... On trial are Sammy McCarthy, former British featherweight boxing champion... Mr Justice Stocker... ordered a guard of 50 detectives for a jury of 12, one of them a woman... On trial are Sammy McCarthy, former British featherweight boxing champion... Mr Justice Stocker... ordered a guard of 50 detectives for a jury of 12, one of them a woman... On trial are Sammy McCarthy, former British featherweight boxing champion...

Labour bowing to strong, Mr Heath tells women

By Our Political Staff... Mr Heath condemned Mr Wilson and his Cabinet as a puppet government... Mr Heath said... "The Labour Government... lacked the strength of will... to face the real problems... important area of government... the minister concerned had... capitulated to whatever pressure... he had to face... Labour had no policy... But they had a slogan... "If you can't think of a policy throw in a subsidy." It was quick... It was simple... It sounded good... After all, Labour said, "it's only money"... More than three quarters of all the money... on Labour's food subsidies went... to those earning £30 a week... and only £1 in £20 would go to pensioners... Those earning £30 or more were having to pay the biggest increases in Labour taxation... But soon the money will run out... Mr Heath said... "The game will stop... Prices will then push further ahead... Then the anger of the people of Britain, slow to rouse and slow to pacify, will be felt in the land against the Government... Watch out for the price index when it comes out of print... Then we shall see the effects of Labour's Budget on prices... One Labour capitulation overshadowed the rest... even the sell-out on industrial relations or the abandonment of Europe... It is the capitulation to the left on the law... The law that Labour... the Conservatives to help in upholding in Northern Ireland was no different from the law that the Government had done



Lord Melchett aiming high at Northwood, Middlesex, yesterday, where he gained the highest score for the clays in a clay pigeon shoot against the Commons.

Kirk warned to improve stewardship in inflation

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh... A call for the better management of the resources of the Church of Scotland to meet the rising cost of living was made yesterday by the Rev. J. M. K. Paterson, convener of the stewardship and budget committee... Presenting the committee's report to the General Assembly in Edinburgh, Mr Paterson said: "These past months have brought us little financial comfort... The cost of living was going up and there was all the more need to be good stewards at every level of church life... We must manage our affairs prudently and competently: there must be a minimum of waste; there must be a minimum of inefficiency..."

Candidate attacked: The selection of Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, as prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Kinross and West Perthshire, to succeed Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was attacked at the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in Edinburgh last night.

Mr Donald Jack, of Edinburgh, a civil servant, moving the report on morals, said Mr Fairbairn had shown himself "initially at the Cape". He was a supporter of the Traverse Theatre, Edinburgh, which made its own nefarious contribution towards the permissive society... "It is to be hoped that at the appropriate time the constituents will reject such a candidate," Mr Jack said... The Rev Murdoch Macleod, of Eastbourne, speaking on the financial report, said the Free Church's capital investments of about £1m could be soon whittled down by inflation to £100,000 unless a more realistic attitude to them was adopted. He said that last year there was a loss of £296,000 on the capital.

Detective's hunch about 'Mr Elusive' gave Yard breakthrough in hunt for robbers
Seven men found guilty in bank raids trial

Seven men accused in the £500,000 bank robberies trial at the Central Criminal Court were found guilty yesterday... Daniel Alfred Allpress, aged 28, a car dealer, of Great North Road, Boreham, Hertfordshire, was also found guilty on only one of the nine charges against him, that of robbing Barclays in Wembley of £138,111... The jury, who had spent two since Monday, had spent two nights at an hotel... Bruce Brown, aged 40, a company director, of The Crossway, Heston, Middlesex, and Brian James Turner, aged 36, formerly of Polly Close, Radlett, Hertfordshire, were both found guilty of robbing Barclays Bank, Ilford, Essex, of £237,736, and Barclays of Wembley, of £138,111... Mr Justice Eveleigh discharged the jury from giving verdicts on two charges against Mr Brown relating to an alleged plot to rob Barclays at Wansley, E London, and to receiving £14,940 in stolen money.

Kilburn bank acquittal

The jury returned a majority verdict of 10 to 2 in the case of Mr Turner. He was acquitted of robbing the Allied Irish Bank, Kilburn, of £150,000 and of robbing Security Express in Terry Street, Bow, London, of £40,760... The jury were directed to find Mr Turner not guilty on two other charges involving a £70,000 raid at the Midland Bank at Harlesden, London, in which a man was shot... The jury were also discharged from giving a verdict on a charge of receiving £10,880 in stolen money... James Stanley Wilkinson, aged 30, a car dealer, of Broughton Road, West Ealing, was found guilty by a majority verdict on only one of the nine charges against him, that of robbing Barclays Bank, Wembley, of £138,111... The jury were discharged from giving a verdict on four charges of robbing banks and he was acquitted on three other charges relating to bank robberies.

No verdict on receiving

William Edward Reynolds, aged 33, a dealer, of Hindhead Gardens, Northolt, Middlesex, was found guilty by a majority of 10 to 2 on one of the four charges against him, again the robbery at Wembley... He was found not guilty of robbing Lloyds Bank, Wood Green, London, and the jury were discharged from giving a verdict on two other charges relating to receiving stolen money... William Stanley Newell, aged 32, unemployed, of Sheppard Road, Greenford, Middlesex, was found guilty by a majority verdict on one of the four charges against him, conspiring to rob Barclays, Wembley... The jury were discharged from giving a verdict on the four charges, alleging a robbery at Barclays Bank, Haringey... David Christopher Delaney, aged 33, unemployed, of Wimbourne Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex, was found guilty by a majority verdict on the only charge against him, conspiring to rob Barclays Bank at Wembley... The jury were directed to return a verdict of not guilty against Mrs Jutta Wilkinson, aged 32, accused of handling £12,545 in stolen money, and directed verdicts of not guilty to be entered on outstanding matters without taking a plea on them, she was discharged... The trial was adjourned until today, when the judge will begin to sum up in the case of Anthony Edward Holt, aged 25, of Prince's Gardens, Acton, London, who is accused of robbing Barclays Bank at Wembley.

Gang offered £50,000 for murder of informant before he told all

By Clive Borrell... Det Chief Supt James Marshall, head of Scotland Yard's bank-robbery squad, led armed detectives yesterday to a house in north London, where they arrested two men and a woman one hour after a £9,000 armed raid from a security van in Tottenham Court Road... At the time of the robbery Mr Marshall and some of his squad were waiting at the Central Criminal Court for verdicts against several men on bank robbery charges... Scotland Yard's bank-robbery squad, which in less than two years has arrested more than 150 men and women for armed raids totalling nearly £3m, was planning last night to begin a second series of arrests and searches... The squad's 30 detectives have kept watch on several new gangs during the past few months and arrests are expected soon... Informants have been given an indication of freedom from prosecution... A man who has identified scores of gangsters has been given a guard of 12 armed detectives... A gang offered £50,000 to anyone who murdered him before he told all he knew to the police... His wife and three children are also being guarded by the police... When the family have given all the information they have, the police will drive them to a secret destination, where they hope to start a new life... Until then the family will remain in a £25-a-week rented house under police surveillance... The bank-robbery squad, formed in August, 1972, had a remarkable effect on the underworld... It was immediately named the "Heavy Mob", a title usually reserved for the Flying Squad... The men selected for the squad were tough, and indeed, some were members of the Flying Squad, with able assistance from the regional crime squad and a small group of divisional detectives at Wembley... On August 10, 1972, armed raiders burst into Barclays Bank branch at Wembley and stole cash totalling £138,000... Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, called a conference... In four years 58 banks and security vehicles had been robbed, dozens of people had been injured and more than £2.75m had been stolen... Detective Inspector Victor Wilding, who formed his own squad at Wembley to investigate the £138,000 bank robbery, suddenly found it was the nucleus of a team of detectives, under Detective Chief Superintendent James Marshall, who had a brief to investigate bank raids throughout London and the Home Counties... "At that time banks in the area were being plundered", one of the founders of the squad said... "Their modus operandi was always the same—brute force. They placed their victims in terror..." When the gang was rounded up, detectives recovered more than 20 sawn-off shotguns, hundreds of rounds of ammunition and dozens of sledgehammers and pickaxe handles... For more than three months after the Wembley robbery the police had only six arrests to show for their efforts... Detective Chief Superintendent Marshall, a former Flying Squad officer, was convinced that the key man was Derek "Bertie" Smalls, aged 36, whose name frequently cropped up as inquiries intensified... "He was Mr Elusive", one of the arresting officers said later... "We built up a huge dossier on him and his known associates... We just needed a break—and it came in December of that year after we had watched a house in Northampton for three days and nights... An informant told us he was in the house. At first light two days before Christmas Day we moved in... A local detective with a broad accent knocked on the front door... Smalls shouted down from an upstairs window, was reassured that it was a minor inquiry, and opened the front door wearing only his underpants... There were 40 of us surrounding the house... He knew that he was well wanted... "From the moment he got into the car with the officers it was obvious that he wanted to do a deal", a senior officer said... "On Boxing Day, when he was charged, he made overtures to Detective Inspector Wilding offering information for a guarantee of his freedom... That was something we had to look at very seriously and the Director of Public Prosecutions was consulted... Sir Norman Skelhorn, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, considered the deal for several days and then decided that if Mr Smalls would give all the information he had about the robberies and was prepared to go into the witness-box and repeat it, then he could be guaranteed immunity from all charges "except treason, murder and piracy"... In April last year Mr Smalls appeared at the Central Criminal Court on charges alleging robbery and conspiracy... No evidence was offered by the Crown and he was formally acquitted... That was the signal for the squad, now numbering a hundred, to carry out scores of house searches in London and the Home Counties... Within two weeks 27 people had been tracked down and charged with being involved in many of the robberies... Mr Smalls had named at least 30 members of the gang... A fleet of private cars used by the squad was fitted with two-way radios... The secret call-sign was "Lobster"... That one word would mobilize the whole squad... Often arms were drawn before raids and searches... There were, however, moments of humour... Even the police laughed when they arrested the Digger, a robber who always buried his "loot" in a field, wrapped up safely in plastic bags... Why, they asked, did he do it? "I don't trust banks—they keep getting robbed", was his reply... When some raw recruits were given their first chance to rob a bank, one of them rushed in the bank and shouted: "This is a stick-up". In his haste he had left his gun in the car outside... Undaunted he raised his two forefingers and thumb and pointed at one of the bank staff, who promptly laid on the floor as he was ordered.



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Hertz rents Fords and other fine cars.

HOME NEWS

Hospital order on man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne and shot four people in attack near Palace

By A Staff Reporter

Ian Ball, aged 26, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period by Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He had pleaded guilty to trying to kidnap Princess Anne in The Mall last March, while she was returning to Buckingham Palace, attempting to murder two policemen, and wounding two civilians.

The court heard how Mr Ball concocted a detailed plot to ransom Princess Anne for £3m and fly to Switzerland with a free pardon from the Queen. The courage of the policemen, Mr Alexander Callender, the royal chauffeur, and Mr Brian Connell, a journalist, who were all wounded, was praised by Lord Widgery.

Mr Ball pleaded not guilty to two charges of attempting to murder Mr Connell and Mr Callender, and the charges were not proceeded with.

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, outlining the prosecution case, said it was one of fact being stranger than fiction. He continued: "There can be no doubt that the defendant Ball conceived over many years a horrifying plan which he prepared with almost obsessive care and detail to kidnap single-handed in the heart of London a member of the Royal Family."

The attempt had nothing to do with any revolutionary or extremist group. It was thwarted by acts of the most outstanding courage.

Mr Ball lived alone in a single room in London and began to plan three years ago. In February he asked a member of a firm of solicitors, Dale and Newbery, of Epsomdown, to draw up an agreement about an unexplained criminal matter. He wanted to use them as an intermediary in the ransom demand, and had even planned to demand that the Queen should pay his solicitors' costs.

In March he rented a house at Fleet, Hampshire, from estate agents at Frimley, using a false name. He paid a month's rent and a deposit in advance, and moved in. All that could be heard from the house was the sound of his record-player.

He hired a Ford Escort car in Stepney, London, using a driving licence in the name of John Williams, and hired a typewriter from a firm at Camberley, Surrey, attracting attention because he wanted it for only one day. He used it to type out the ransom note addressed to the Queen.

Over the weekend of March 16 and 17 he watched what Princess Anne was doing and the house at Sandhurst where she was living. Mr Silkin continued. His car was seen and noted on each of four days by a staff sergeant, parked about 250 yards from the rear gate. It was seen on Wednesday, March 20, at various times.

That day a detective chief witness says he punched Mall gunman three times

Mr Ronald Russell, aged 28, father of two children, of Chester Road, Strood, Kent, yesterday described how he punched the gunman three times and narrowly escaped being shot.

Mr Russell, area manager of a cleaning business, said he drove into The Mall after the royal car had been forced to stop. He said: "At first I thought the limousine had been involved in an accident. Traffic was still moving past but I pulled my car up on to the kerb and ran across the road. It was then that I saw the man who I thought had been arguing with a



Ian Ball and the guns, handcuffs, and keys he had with him in the attack.

Inspector stopped and questioned Mr Ball, thinking he might be connected with a local burglary. Mr Ball gave the name of Williams and a driving licence in that name. The car was searched and nothing was found.

Seven hours later, the attack took place. Mr Silkin said: "Your Lordship may think it was this episode that caused him to act perhaps earlier than he might have."

At about 7.45 pm Princess Anne and Captain Phillips were driving down The Mall to Buckingham Palace, returning from a visit in the City of London. Mr Ball turned sharply in front of the royal Austria Princess and Anne's bodyguard, Princess Anne, and fired at her as she was going to speak to the chauffeur.

There were five people in the car. In front was Mr Callender, the chauffeur, alongside Inspector James Beaton, Princess Anne's bodyguard. Mr Ball shot him in the chest with a 38 pistol. Mr Beaton tried to fire back, but because he was seriously wounded his bullet missed. He tried to fire again but the pistol jammed.

Mr Beaton reached the roadside door under cover of the car and Miss Brassey had got out and

chauffeur was holding a gun. He was pulling at the doors and smashing them with the butt. I ran up to the man with the gun and punched him on the back of the head. As I did so he turned round and shot at me. He missed, and his shot hit the windscreen of a taxi that had pulled up behind me. I ran round the car to the other side and saw an injured policeman still being held up by a uniformed chauffeur. He was trying to use his personal radio. The man was still shattering windows with the gun butt and there were more shots, so I did not hang about. I doubled back to the royal car and saw the gunman get hold of Princess Anne by the arm. He was saying: "Come on, Anne,

Stress goes everywhere. The gunman turned to run and I threw a left hook with all my weight. He started to fall, and as he did so a detective constable "did his Twickenham bit" and landed on top of him.

Mr Russell said he was a "whole-hearted royalist. Even with a wife and two kids my life did not mean anything compared with the Princess's."

Mr Brian McConnell, aged 42, a journalist, was gunned down after a dash into danger. He said he was in a taxi with friends talking about rugby "when we were interrupted by the sound of a crash and four shots". He continued:

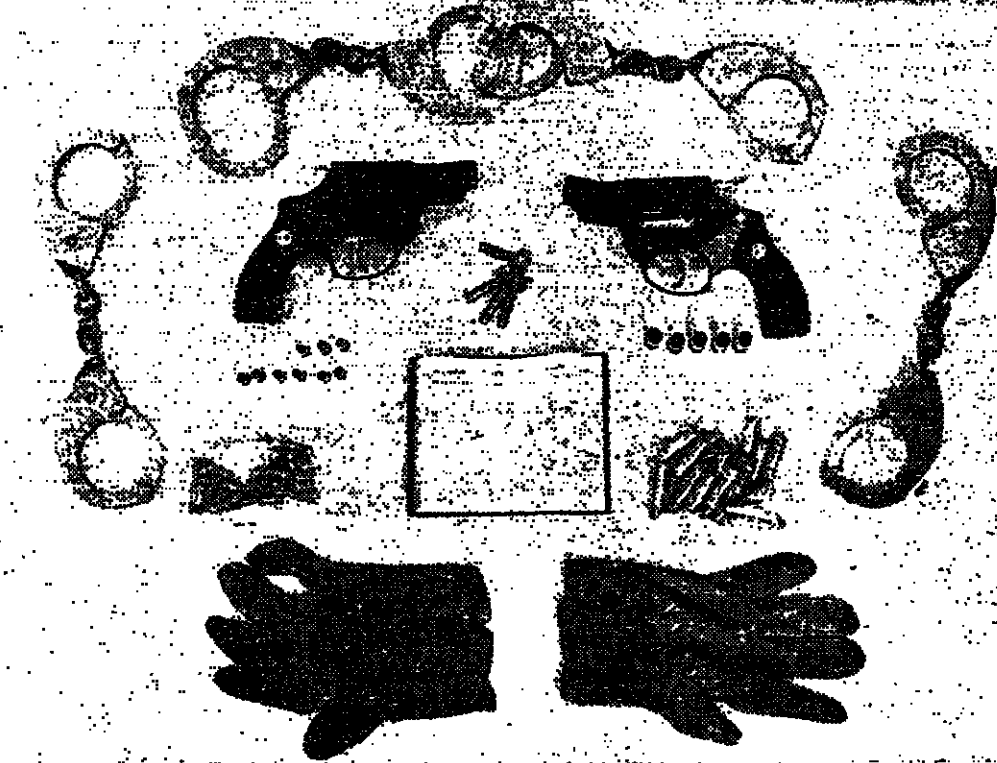
I could see a man with a gun, so I told the driver to stop and said "This is a professional quality qualified assistants had left the magistristerial service in the past two years for higher rewards in both the public and private legal sectors," he said. Salaries in the reorganized local government were those paid to justices' clerks and their assistants.

Without the clerk, who has to be legally qualified and whose functions include advising magistrates on the law, and his staff, the magistrater's courts system could not exist.

Addressing the annual meeting of the society at Plymouth, Mr Chandler said lack of recognition of the role of the justices' clerks had been a problem for many years of a good career structure was one of the main causes of the departure to other legal spheres of qualified and experienced staff whom the service could ill afford to lose.

Lord Widgery, ordering Mr Ball to be detained under a hospital order under the Mental Health Act "without limit of time" said: "I accept the evidence of the doctors that he requires treatment."

He continued: "My concern, which may perhaps be exercised in the future rather than today, is that when this kind of offence is becoming more serious and more common in the world the time may come when we have to recognize that for offences such as this that the background of a prison sentence is necessary to secure maximum protection for the public."



He was wearing the gloves at the time.

give him his gun. He was shot in the chest. Then another unarmed man came forward to tackle Mr Ball.

Mr Richard Russell, who had been driving by, punched Mr Ball, who fired at him and missed. Det Constable Edmund from Cannon Row, finally brought down Mr Ball, still armed, with a rugby tackle.

Mr Ball's ransom letter to the Queen was read out in part: It began: "Your daughter has been kidnapped. The following are the conditions for her release. A ransom of £3m is to be paid in £5 notes. They are to be used, unmarked, not sprayed with any chemical substance and consecutively numbered.

The money is to be packed in 30 unmarked suitcases, numbered on the outside. The following documents are to be prepared: a free pardon to cover the kidnapping and anything connected with the possession of firearms or the murder of any police officers. A free pardon for any crimes committed by myself, from packing offences to murder. As the money is to be banked abroad, I shall be asking for a free pardon to run indefinitely for being in contravention of the Exchange Control Act.

Documents are to be prepared for a civilian action to be taken against the person or persons who disclose my true identity for damages of not less than £1m. A civilian action to be taken against you or your constable if you reveal my true identity. No excuses will be accepted for failing to compile these documents. If they cannot be forwarded up and down laws, the law is to be changed for the defence of Mr Ball, said it was the first attempt to kidnap a member of the Royal Family and

had been done by a single, sick man. Mr Ball's insane and grandiose plan had been to raise funds in that way for the National Health Service. He realized that he was mental ill. He was an expression of despair and something of a cry for help.

Mr Ball never intended harm to the Princess, who had remained calm at the time and tried, beneficially, to calm him. She had said: "Why don't you go away? What good is all this going to do?"

Mr Ball had felt that an act of God had told him to swerve in front of the car. He bought guns and ammunition in Spain last November and brought them through Heathrow airport.

Mr Hazan asked for a hospital order on four grounds: that Mr Ball was mad at the time; he was still potentially suicidal and homicidal; he needed a secure hospital available.

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Members of three national bodies, the Child Poverty Action Group, the Catholic Housing Aid Society and the Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless, yesterday announced the formation of a housing pressure group, The Ten Million, named after the number of people said to be lacking decent homes.

Thorpe sister's suicide

By-pass opened

Disaster fund appeal

Representatives of more than 20,000 Scottish women have launched an appeal for £250,000 to help the immediate help for victims of serious tragedies, and to promote research into disaster prevention.

Justices' clerks resigning to earn higher pay

The magistrater's court system would be damaged unless the salaries and status of justices' clerks and their staff were improved, Mr Tony Chandler, president of the Justices' Clerks' Society said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the society at Plymouth, Mr Chandler said lack of recognition of the role of the justices' clerks had been a problem for many years of a good career structure was one of the main causes of the departure to other legal spheres of qualified and experienced staff whom the service could ill afford to lose.

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Thorpe sister's suicide

In brief

TUC approves conciliation plan

The TUC is to suggest to the Government that the forthcoming Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS) should have the power to intervene in disputes without being invited (our Labour correspondent writes).

Housing group formed

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By-pass opened

Disaster fund appeal

Justices' clerks resigning to earn higher pay

The magistrater's court system would be damaged unless the salaries and status of justices' clerks and their staff were improved, Mr Tony Chandler, president of the Justices' Clerks' Society said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the society at Plymouth, Mr Chandler said lack of recognition of the role of the justices' clerks had been a problem for many years of a good career structure was one of the main causes of the departure to other legal spheres of qualified and experienced staff whom the service could ill afford to lose.

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WEST EUROPE

Herr Schmidt to see M Giscard in EEC rescue effort

From Bonn via Paris, Bonn, May 22

Herr Schmidt, the new West German Chancellor, has a series of telephone talks to M Giscard d'Estaing, the new French President, is to visit Paris at Wilmsloh, possibly on June 1, to start a salvage operation within the European Community.

Later in June, a government spokesman said here today, M Giscard d'Estaing, accompanied by some of the ministers, has an appointment, will visit Bonn for a full-scale summit.

The two men, who will jointly dominate Community affairs at least until the end of 1976, want to exchange views on the multiple crisis in the EEC as soon as possible.

Since Britain is to present its case for rejoining the terms of membership on June 4, the two leaders will want to sound each other out on this aspect of the crisis before Mr Callaghan puts some cards on the table in Brussels.

Herr Schmidt takes a decidedly gloomy view of the state of the Community, and may have concluded that little can be done in the five weeks remaining before the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers moves from Bonn to Paris.

The Chancellor has already paid lip service to the long-term goals of economic, monetary and political union by 1980, but he is far more concerned about the current situation. He attaches particular importance to the question of relations between the Nine and America, one issue at least on which he will meet Irish disagreement in London.

Britain is not going to be sympathetic about renegotiation on the new President than it, the old, should he will be prepared to discuss arrangements that do not tamper with the role of the Community.

M Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived in Paris at the Mi Finances, when he was to have escaped to a country in Touraine to meditate arduous tasks ahead of it, the new Community secretary continues under the question hotly debated press and political circles whether the new Prime Minister will be a politician or a technocrat like M P de Gaulle in 1962.

insisted on the Ponte Vecchio site for his sculpture simply chose the work which he was willing to do elsewhere, one of the great squares.

But the idea of the Vecchio gave an excellent text for the kind of in-polemics at which the times are still maddeningly so it appears that the already fragmentation of the municipality to press ahead with it.

The result was a t addressed to Signor D. Bartoli, editor of the I newspaper La Nazione ought to have set the children reaching for the cloth and ashes. The t read:

"I took up the invitation one of my works placed on the Ponte Vecchio. Florence is not in accepting it. Bellini every work of art received with love, as a of love, I reserve the right to go back on my decision."

Florence has now produced smaller Marini works of the Pomona series-entrance to the stairs of the entrance to the Uffizi; it is hardly sufficient to at what has been lost.

Belgium suspects Basque of planting car bombs

Car worker is cleared on cannabis charge

Teenage protesters held in Madrid

Madrid, May 22 - Police last night detained about a dozen teenagers among a crowd of 2,000 who chanted "Freedom, freedom" during a protest song concert here by Daniel Vighiera, a Uruguayan singer.

Guatemalan writ 'improving' in bid

Madrid, May 22 - D. Madrid hospital today reported an improvement in the condition of Angel Asturias, aged Guatemalan writer, Franco-Franco.

Car worker is cleared on cannabis charge

Henry Ricardo Reid, aged 33, a car worker, was found not guilty at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of the instrument of Mr Justice Brabin, of drug smuggling. The judge told a jury of five men and three women on the sixth day of the trial that there was no satisfactory evidence against Mr Reid, of Hellewell Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr Reid and Cleveland Albert Gregory, aged 44, a bus driver, of Brighthelm Road, Edgbaston, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to import cannabis and to two charges of smuggling cannabis worth more than £500,000 on the back market.

The prosecution has said that three quarters of a ton of cannabis was unloaded from a cargo ship at Southampton last December. The case against Mr Gregory continues.

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شؤون العالم

WEST EUROPE

Lisbon coup heightens tensions in Spain

By Harry Debellus
Lisbon, May 22
Two speeches—one widely reported in Spain and the other only to the country's ruling politicians—have raised the tension here resulting in the collapse of the Caetano regime in Portugal.



Señor Baltasar Suarez pictured at his Paris flat after being freed by his anarchist captors early yesterday.

Anarchists free Paris bank chief

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 22
Spanish anarchists today set free Señor Baltasar Suarez, manager of the Paris branch of the Bank of Bilbao, who was kidnapped from his Paris home nearly three weeks ago.

OVERSEAS

Mr Nixon again defies subpoenas for more Watergate tapes

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 22
President Nixon's lawyer has formally told the House of Representatives judiciary committee that he will not honour two subpoenas served on him for White House tapes and presidential diaries on the Watergate affair.

Kidnapping charge laid against Miss Hearst

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, May 22
New charges of kidnapping, assault and robbery were brought in Los Angeles today against Miss Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress who has apparently been thrown in her lot with her kidnapers.

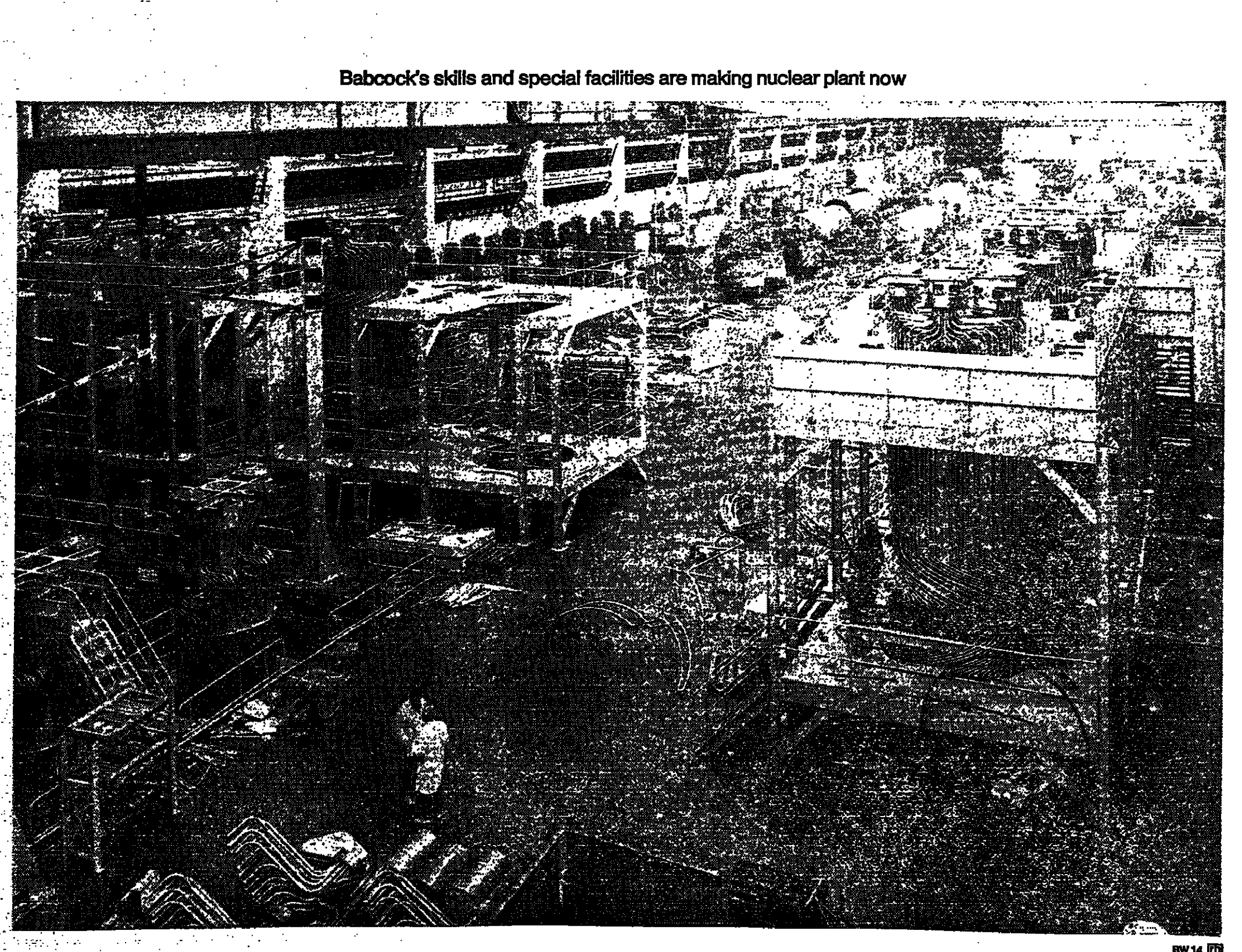
Presidential dilemma in 'plumbers' case

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 22
Argument over the proposition that a President's agents can break the law if acting on his authority "to pretend to protect the notion of national security" against foreign espionage has been raging in court here this week.

S ambassador arrives in Sweden to restore ties

Our Correspondent
Stockholm, May 22
United States today ended full diplomatic ties with Sweden with the arrival of the first Ambassador to Stockholm in nearly two years.

Advertisement for Babcock & Wilcox (Operations) Ltd, featuring the headline 'Making tomorrow's nuclear engineering today' and 'Babcock' in large letters. Includes contact information: 165 Great Dover Street London SE1 4YB Telephone: 01-407 8383.



Zilians take in world game contest

Bridge Correspondent
May 22
The world bridge game contest is leading after one day in the world bridge for the Bermuda Bowl.

Cholera victim in Portugal

Lisbon, May 22—A patient believed to have cholera has died during an outbreak of the illness in south Portugal.

Swiss recognize sex change

Geneva, May 22.—Switzerland has for the first time recognized the civil status of a former male citizen who changed sex.

Vertical text on the right margin, likely a scanning artifact or page reference.

OVERSEAS

Dr Kissinger says demarcation line for Syrian front almost agreed, but other issues remain

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, May 22 After talks with Israel leaders last night and this morning, Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, flew to Damascus again to continue his efforts to narrow the gap between the Israel and Syrian positions on the disengagement forces on the Golan Heights. He was expected to stay overnight in Damascus, returning to Jerusalem tomorrow.

The issues still outstanding were "heavy" ones. They included the setting up of a United Nations buffer zone, the thinning out of forces on either side of it and the exchange of prisoners of war. A special meeting of the Kissinger disengagement, called for Friday, would be held only if the position was completely clear, Mr Peres said. It is understood that one of the points still at issue in fixing the line is Syria's demand for the return of its old Army headquarters on the Golan Heights, a building surrounded by trenches which is now part of the land of Ein Zivan kibbutz, one of the 17 Jewish settlements set up on the Golan Heights since 1967. Israel is believed to have refused to return this area.

Syria wants to retain stronger armaments in the restricted area, arguing that such a drastic reduction would endanger the defences of Damascus, part of which would have to be dismantled. Israel has replied through Dr Kissinger that, as it will have to thin out its own forces, the threat to Damascus will be reduced. Israel police have detained three Arabs suspected of being members of a sabotage gang which last week aimed Katyusha rockets at the heart of the city about two miles from the walls. The three rockets, which were discovered on the same day as the Maalot school killings, were dismantled a short time before they were due to go off. Jerusalem, May 22—Mr Chaim Tzadok told the Knesset today that the Cabinet would consider possible imposition of the death penalty for fedayeen found guilty of murders and attacks, in the light of recent developments. Motions calling for the imposition were sent to the Knesset's legal committee for consideration.—Agence France Presse. Leading article, page 17

Helicopter ban hazards Simonstown Navy base

From Our Correspondent Cape Town, May 22 Britain's use of the Simonstown Naval Base is in jeopardy after the Labour Government's ban on delivery of a Wasp helicopter. It is plain from remarks by Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, that his Government regards the non-delivery of the helicopter as a failure on the part of Britain to fulfil her obligations in terms of the Simonstown Agreement. Mr Botha indicated that the South African Government is to consider whether, in the circumstances, Britain can continue to demand privileges. In terms of the Simonstown Agreement, Britain acquired free access to the naval base, with maintenance and upkeep paid for by South Africa. In return, Britain agreed to supply South Africa with vessels and maritime equipment to enable the South African Navy to play its part in defending the Cape sea route. Successive refusals by the British Government to supply equipment—submarines, for example, which are now supplied by France—have tended to undermine the spirit of the agreement and there has been mounting pressure in South Africa for a review. Also in jeopardy are the joint operations and exercises carried out from time to time between the South African Navy and the Royal Navy.



Guru Maharaj Ji, the 16-year-old spiritual leader of the Divine Light Mission, leaves a Denver church with his bride, Marilyn Lois Johnson, aged 24.

Greeks who became shipowners overnight

From Mario Modiano Athens, May 22 The Greek regime is broadening the scope of the official investigation into alleged corruption during the six years of the Papadopoulos dictatorship. There are signs that the military who deposed President Papadopoulos by a coup on November 25, now plan to disassociate themselves from the original "Revolution" of April 21, 1967. Mr Michael Balopoulos, one of the April 21 junta colleagues and 39 others go on trial before the Athens Special Military Tribunal on June 5. He is charged with corruption and taking bribes as Under-Secretary for Trade. The case, known as the "meat scandal", involves large-scale corruption of Government officials; foreign currency smuggling; and health hazards for the Greek people. Under a Greek law of 1950, at least three of the accused may face a sentence of death if the charges are upheld. The "meat scandal" investigators have turned their attention to the ramifications of the affair, including a fake project for officially sponsored Greek investments in a "meat farm" in the Brazilian jungle. Relatives of the former Greek rulers are known to have been connected with the project. Mr Phaidon Hatzoulis, director of international operations for the National Bank of Greece, has been detained by military police for questioning about the affair for which at least five Greek businessmen operating in Latin America are wanted. Other inquiries are being carried out into large hotel loans granted by the regime to favoured friends, especially in northern Greece. In one instance the ratio between the credits granted and one expected annual earnings cited that it would take the hotel owner 400 years to pay the loan. Inquiries are reported to have been made in the field of the building of stadium Salonika newspaper which adopted a bolder editorial; presumably with the spy of the generals, has raised questions about relatives of military officers who became shipowners almost overnight. The newspaper EN Vrachos, said yesterday that the investigation bogged at appalling details which come to light over the affair which was no less the Mafia at work. An under-secretary who one of the champions of Greek salary cuts. It is in fact a ruthless M such as the Greeks have I only from the film The Father", the article said. The newspaper added that the "new beginning for the salary cuts" was a people who obtained for £300,000 and £400,000 to hotels. It would be necessary to draw up a list of ships so that "the people know how many of them in the Greek fleet" and permit a few years ago suddenly became shipowner. The article attacked so the most sacrosanct prin and slogans of the "Ap Revolution". Observers Athens are intrigued by the ability that former C Balopoulos, feeling that being used as a scapegoat, disclose everything in court there are indications the sent Greek rulers would to make a formal renunciation of the April 21 coup.

African churches give aid to liberation movements

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, May 22 Two African liberation movements to receive \$2,500 (about £1,400) each from the All-Africa conference of churches, it was announced in Lusaka today. There are no conditions on the spending of the money. This aid is taken to show that the African churches have moved a step nearer to coming out in open support of the use of armed force by liberation movements in southern Africa. Announcing the gift today at a press conference ending an 11-day meeting, Canon Burgess Carr, general secretary of the All-Africa Conference of Churches (AAC), said: "We respect the movements enough to use their judgment to use the money in the best way possible to achieve their liberation. The canon made it clear that he was not opposed to the use of violence. "Violence becomes the instrument out of which reconciliation is born... people are trying to tell us to apply the ethics of liberated people when we are still under oppression." The two movements which will benefit from the aid are the Angolan Nationalist Movement (MPLA) and the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo). Canon Carr said that several such organizations had received aid from the AAC in the past and others would do so in the future.

Electronic eyes catch out erring pupils

Sydney, May 22—A system of closed circuit television which has been used to keep watch on the leisure activities of schoolchildren is being investigated by the New South Wales educational department. Pupils at the Engadine high school, 30 miles south of Sydney, have complained that they have been fined two dollars (£1.22) when seen dropping a piece of paper in the school grounds. Often the fine has been more than their weekly pocket money. Defending the system, the school's deputy principal said that since its introduction the behaviour of the pupils had improved. A spokesman for the state's teachers' federation said the practice was "most un-Australian".—Reuter.

Soviet scientists helping India to put up satellite

Moscow, May 22—Soviet and Indian scientists are working on a joint project to launch India's first artificial satellite, the Soviet Union disclosed today. A report in the newspaper Socialist Industry said, India's first satellite, to be launched by a Soviet-built rocket, but India was now undertaking "an extensive programme of launching Indian-built rockets" using Soviet techniques. The report follows the underground test last week of India's first nuclear device. Socialist Industry did not mention the test, which met with strong criticism from abroad but emphasized that in space programme was devoted to peaceful purposes, such as weather forecasting. The report said that the satellite would be put into orbit by the end of next year by Soviet launching site. By 1980, India would be put into a low orbit a satellite weighing at least 800 grams (1,700lb), the paper said. Although Socialist Industry drew no conclusions, this was probably a powerful enough carry a small nuclear device.

Heath visit to Peking this week

From David Bonavia Peking, May 22 When Mr Heath, the Leader of the Opposition, arrives for his visit to China on Friday, he will be able to exchange views with the Chinese leaders without the formal restraints imposed by the office of Prime Minister. The Chinese evidently like Mr Heath's line in foreign affairs and believe that he has a good chance of returning to office otherwise they would not have renewed their invitation to him after his defeat in the general election. Chinese officials have shown a sometimes surprisingly close attention to Mr Heath's statements on party policy. At the heart of Peking's regard for him lies its interest in seeing a strong and stable Western Europe built up to resist what they regard as Soviet expansionism. This broad community of interests has set the tone for Anglo-Chinese relations over the past year or two, in contrast to the previous hostility and bitterness linked to the disturbances in Hongkong and the burning of the British Embassy there in 1967. Hongkong remains a somewhat contentious issue as the Chinese have dropped their demand for a diplomatic representative in the colony, and are thought likely to raise it again with Mr Heath. But in their present mood they are still unlikely to let the Hongkong issue override their desire for a good understanding. Mr Heath is expected to have at least one meeting with Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, who has severely curtailed his programme of public activities because of ill health. The Opposition leader is likely also to have talks with Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Vice-Premier who nowadays is the chief spokesman for Peking's new definition of world alignments. Mr Teng presumably will reiterate the view which he expressed recently at the

United Nations—that countries of the developed world should join with China and other underdeveloped countries in opposing domination by the two superpowers. However, Mr Teng and other Chinese spokesmen are likely to handle with tact Britain's special relations with the United States. Of special interest to the Chinese will be Mr Heath's insights into the state of the European Community after the elections in France and the fall of Herr Brandt in West Germany. Following an established tradition, Mr Heath will presumably avoid direct criticism of Mr Wilson's policies when addressing foreign leaders, but his own commitment to faster European integration speaks for itself in Peking. There have been signs recently that China's faith in the community's future is wavering slightly. Mr Heath's visit provides convincing reassurances they will be welcomed here.

Poland dismisses key official in church talks

Warsaw, May 22—Professor Andrzej Szczepanski, the communist official charged with carrying out normalization talks with Poland's Roman Catholic church, has been replaced, a terse Government announcement said. No explanation was given and church sources are remaining silent on his successor, who was officially named as Mr Kazimierz Kakol. Professor Szczepanski had headed the Office of Religious Affairs as a director since 1966. The new man is regarded by some observers as something of a hardliner because of the active part he took in the anti-Zionist and anti-reaction party campaigns in the spring of 1968. His appointment comes against the recent background of a sharp attack on the church made by Mr Jan Szydiak, a leading member of the ruling Politburo.—AP. Leading article, page 17

Law Report May 22 1974

Reengagement refused

Langston v Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Another. Before Sir John Donaldson, P., Mr R. Boyfield and Mr A. G. Brooker. The National Industrial Relations Court held that Mr Joseph Langston, a car welder who had resigned from the AUEW and had been dismissed by his employers, Chrysler (United Kingdom) Ltd, was entitled to compensation for unfair dismissal under section 96 of the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, that the union's threat of industrial action was a breach of his right to work under his contract of employment. But that Chrysler should reengage him since such a reengagement would not be practicable within section 96. The court was considering a complaint submitted to them by the Court of Appeal (The Times, December 26, 1973, 1374) (1974) 100 (180) which Mr Langston had brought against the AUEW, alleging an unfair industrial practice contrary to section 96. Section 96(1) provides: "It shall be an unfair industrial practice for any person in contemplation or furtherance of industrial action to threaten to induce another person to break a contract to which that other person is a party." SIR JOHN DONALDSON said that Mr Langston was employed at a factory which had closed shop in 1972 and started proceedings before an industrial tribunal to assist him to get to belong to a union under section 5 of the Industrial Relations Act. Because of threats of industrial action against the union, the tribunal basic pay. The tribunal upheld his right. The AUEW had adopted a policy which required the Act and had not been seen for centuries. It had denied Parliament's authority to legislate without first securing its approval. It had denied the authority of industrial tribunals and the court to administer the Act even for the benefit of its own members. It had denied the democratic rights of the community to make laws which bound everyone. Above all it was blind to the wider consequences of such an unconstitutional approach. If the union could veto laws which did not appeal to it, why should others not do the same? That was law tyranny or anarchy. The immediate result of that policy had been approval when Mr Langston went to collect his wages. Several hundred employees took part in a hostile demonstration which resulted in Chrysler's decision that it would be awarded for him to collect his pay in person. Throughout 1973 he had remained at home on basic pay. On January 24, 1974, Chrysler announced its contract of employment with six weeks' pay in lieu of notice. On February 5 he filed a complaint of unfair dismissal with an industrial tribunal which was transferred to the Industrial Court. Chrysler has not resisted Mr Langston's claim. So far as the reengagement of section 96 were concerned, the action was undoubtedly taken by the union against Mr Langston in contemplation of furtherance of an industrial dispute. The remaining question was whether the union's action was intended to induce a breach of contract. The union clearly knew and intended

Poland dismisses key official in church talks

Poland dismisses key official in church talks

Poem on lorry plant brings Yevtushenko into favour

Moscow, May 22—The poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko returned to official favour today, three months after he was censured for defending the exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Yevtushenko's rehabilitation with strictly orthodox new poem, a hymn of praise to a lorry factory being built on the Kama river. The poem was published in Literaturnyye Gazeta, the newspaper of the Writers Union which prints works only by writers who are officially accepted. The poet, who is 40, has a long history of climbing back into favour after acts of rebellion that bring him wide publicity abroad and criticism at home. On February 12, when Solzhenitsyn was arrested after publication abroad of his book on Stalin's terror The Gulag Archipelago, Yevtushenko sent a telegram of protest to Mr Brezhnev, the party leader.

Big fall in Yugoslav party membership

From Dassa Trevisan Belgrade, May 22 In two major political shake-ups in 1971 and 1972, which saw the downfall of the party leadership of Croatia and Serbia, Yugoslavia's Communist Party was purged of 51,370 of its members, and an additional 92,000 were dropped from the membership list. The sharp fall in party membership—over 1,460,000 to 1,076,000—from the past four years—was disclosed in the official report to the party congress which opens here next week. The purges affected party members with nationalist sympathies in Croatia and people of liberal views in Serbia. Both trends had been condemned by President Tito before the purges, precipitating changes not only of personnel but of policies too. In fact, the party leadership's current preoccupation is to strengthen what in party language is called "democratic centralism". This means more orthodoxy, more discipline and more power centred in the hands of the top leadership. However, republican autonomy is given emphasis in all documents. In the past, the growing autonomy of republican parties had paralysed the central leadership and the party's Praesidium became merely a place for consultation and exchange of information. The trend, it is being claimed, was towards a "coalition of national parties" which denied the right to the party's central leadership to discuss or to pass judgment on republican affairs. This came to an end when President Tito first moved against Croatian nationalism in 1971. There is now an attempt to attract more workers into the ranks of the party. It has been revealed that the percentage of workers, peasants and young people in the party was rapidly declining in the past four years. President Tito, who was recently made President for life, will also be offered by the congress life chairmanship of the party which, in fact, he has headed since 1957.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT THE CUT-PRICE WINE MERCHANT

SUMMER WINES at SILLY PRICES!

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant. It features several bottles of wine with price tags: ROUGE 45p, MAISON ROUGE 45p, FRASCATI LE TORON 45p, LA MAISON ROYALE 45p. A sign says 'cheap wines for everyday drinking'.

Advertisement for Veronello Italian wines. It shows two bottles of wine, one red and one white, both priced at £1.29. Text says 'DOUBLE LITRE BOTTLES VERONELLO ITALIAN WINES RED & WHITE ORIGINAL ITALIAN BOTTLINGS'.

Advertisement for wine bottles. It shows several bottles with prices: 2 SPARKLERS JEAN PERICO 85p, KRITER 1.05, 1/2 litres of real honest-to-goodness 12 French Red in a plastic bottle 99p, REMILLONS 99p, MOUTON CADET 1966 & 1967 59p EACH, CALVET BORDEAUX 49p, VIN DE CORSE 49p.

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Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant. It says 'GET A FULL PRICE LIST! WRITE TO AUGUSTUS BARNETT LONDON E16 2BN or Tel: 01-476 1477'. It lists various branches around London and Britain.

How design students can learn to cope with the workaday world

any professional interior designer what is the chief problem of running a practice today. I will almost certainly be finding the right staff. There is no shortage of applicants at the end of this academic year. Several thousand diploma students will be looking for jobs—there is a lack of emphasis in interior design courses on hazards and responsibilities working in a design office. One of the few courses that nurtures the practical difficulties of client liaison and inter-communication, as well as need for interior design talents to acquire marketable skills rapidly, is the one-year course at Hammersmith College of Art and Building.

prepared for the terrific amount of work involved, I would probably not have been satisfied with less. Tessa Foyle, on the other hand, exchanged a challenging job at the BBC for the year's decoration course in order to be able to join her husband's architectural practice. "I used to help out by planning colour schemes and preparing paint schedules when the office was very busy, but I did not have sufficient technical training to be of much use when staff shortages occurred," she said.

In contrast, Australian student Merilyn Cooper is following up a three-year general design course in Sydney as well as several years' experience of working in a design office in this country. Why had she opted for a further course of study? "I did not have enough confidence or technical training to apply for the job of a design assistant and, as a result, I found myself stuck behind a typewriter, longing to be involved in professional design projects. Finally, I applied for a day release place at Hammersmith, but as I was about to enrol, I heard about the year's course. It has proved to be exactly what I wanted."

Despite the hard work and lack of free time, all the students are enthusiastic about the way the course is organized. This is largely the result of excellent cooperation from visiting staff, as well as the leadership and encouragement of Mrs Shaw, who combines teaching ability with the experience of running a successful design practice.

The first two weeks of the September term are devoted to learning basic skills, such as perspective drawing, preparing plans and conducting surveys," Mrs Shaw said. "At the same time, we introduce the students, many of whom come from abroad, to the London design scene, encouraging them to visit showrooms and to start compiling their own reference library material."

The remainder of the term is allocated to four set projects—a bathroom, kitchen, bedroom and living area—leading up to a general assessment at the end of the first 12-week session. The second term is devoted to four commercial interior design schemes, and the final term



Veronica Shaw (left) with Merilyn Cooper and a scale model of a travel agency interior

consists of one or two projects specifically designed to strengthen deficiencies shown earlier in the course. An overall assessment of work done is followed by an exhibition at the beginning of June.

As soon as the course is over, each student naturally has to find a job. Last year's group was remarkably successful. Eve Palmer, 24, for example, is now working

for the contracts department of Peter Jones, where projects can range from an hotel in Gibraltar to the prestige interiors of a company flat in Knightsbridge. Others have found equally good jobs with leading hotel groups, an overseas leisure complex, an English brewery and a specialist firm of kitchen planners.

Hilary Gelson

Katie Stewart Pepping up your picnic hamper

It is surprising what a variety of delicacies you can take on a picnic, with a little imagination and careful packaging. Forget the traditional breads, cheeses and sausage rolls; here are some ideas for more interesting things to eat.

The golden rule for picnics is to choose foods that are moist and have plenty of flavour. Cold fried legs of chicken, turkey drumsticks, or joints of cold roast duck always seem particularly tasty when eaten with the fingers. So are those small succulent cutlets taken from the best end neck of lamb. Buy a piece of best end neck, roast it whole, and slice it into cubes in when cold; you should get about six from one piece. Allow a joint of beef, rare roasted so that it is pink and moist, to stand overnight then slice it very thinly. Separate layers of sliced beef with greaseproof paper and wrap them in foil; chill in the refrigerator.

Instead of taking sandwiches, carry a sliced brown loaf in its wrapping with butter for spreading when you sit down to eat. Buttered slices of bread can be topped with water chestnut, cold roast beef and mustard, sliced salami with crisp lettuce, liver sausage or smoked buckling pate, Taramasalata or a smoked cod roe paste, which you can make yourself, is another easy to carry topping for a picnic open sandwich.

But if you try none of the other toppings, experiment with this one. It has all the fresh flavour of spring, where the draughtmen and anglers spread lavishly with cream and cheese, then seasoned with salt and pepper and topped with sliced radishes and cut up spring onions. It is the traditional Belgian worker's lunch, called a tartine. And just the thing for good appetites out in the open air.

Cold omelettes are very nourishing; they should be made firmer than when they are to be eaten hot. Cook the omelette flat, using 4-5 eggs in an 8in pan and serve like a Spanish omelette to wrap the second side. You can add some

chopped onion and sliced mushrooms or asparagus tips to the mixture, or sliced green olives and diced cooked potato. The latter always seems to keep an omelette moist.

All kinds of savoury tarts and flans carry well, especially if you can take them to the picnic in the baking dish. Cold quiches are easy to eat with your fingers and have plenty of flavour. Into the pastry lined baking tin you can put sliced tomatoes, green peas, mushrooms, chopped herbs, or thin slices of smoked salmon—the frozen packs of smoked salmon are ideal for these tarts. Pour in the custard mixture and bake.

If you find this kind of mixture difficult to get right, try my favourite Provencal mixture with tomatoes, herbs and anchovies. To line an 8in quiche tin you will need 4oz shortcrust pastry, home-made using self-raising flour to get a light, soft pastry crust. Scald and peel away the skin from two ripe tomatoes. Scoop out the seeds and chop the tomato pulp coarsely. Peel and finely chop one onion and, if you like the taste of garlic, mash one peeled clove to a paste with salt. Melt 4oz butter in a saucepan and add the tomato pulp, onion, garlic, a few sprigs parsley, one sprig of fresh or dried thyme and 2 tablespoons of concentrated tomato puree from a tube. Cover with a lid and cook very gently for 30 minutes.

Draw the pan off the heat, cool for a few moments and stir in 2 eggs, 4oz grated cheese and a seasoning of salt and pepper. If the garlic is included go easy on the salt. Pour this mixture into the prepared flan case. Arrange a layer of anchovy fillets over the top and decorate with halved and stoned black olives. Bake above centre in a moderately hot oven (375° F or gas 5) for 45 minutes.

Of course salads are perfect for picnics. Lettuce hearts, tomatoes, cucumber, spring onions and small radishes, all prepared but not

cut up, can travel in airtight containers. Or you can make coleslaw and potato salad. Cut up new potatoes, boiled in their jackets, while they are still warm and toss with 2-3 tablespoons oil and vinegar dressing. Leave until cold, then mix with snipped chives, season and dress with equal parts mayonnaise and soured cream. Spoon into a container for carrying. The ingredients for coleslaw should be similar to those for potato salad, but use sprig cabbage, finely shredded and mixed with grated carrot and apple, should be tossed in 2-3 tablespoons oil and vinegar dressing and left to marinate in the refrigerator for 30 minutes. Then add mayonnaise or soured cream if you like your coleslaw with a "bite" to it. Both these salads carry well and are delicious with cold beef or chicken.

This is quickly made and, if carried to the picnic in the baking tin, stays moist and delicious.

Box self raising flour;
6oz butter;
2oz castor sugar;
1 egg.

For the filling
1lb baking apples;
4oz castor sugar;
2oz castor sugar;
1 level teaspoon ground cinnamon.

Rub or cut the butter into the flour until the mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Stir in the sugar, then mix to a dough with the egg. Leave in a cool place for 30 minutes.

Roll out half the dough to line a rectangular roasting or baking tin, or Yorkshire pudding tin. On top grate the peeled and cored apples, sprinkling layers of apple with mixed sugar and cinnamon. A table spoon of washed seedless raisins can also be added. Top with the remaining dough rolled out to fit. Mark into squares. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas 4) for 1 hour. Sprinkle with icing sugar when cold.

Report May 22 1974

When it is 'necessary' for judges to seek interpretation of Rome Treaty in European Court

Bulmer Ltd and Shover-Ad J. Bollinger SA and pagne Lanson Père et Fils, Lord Justice Stamp and Justice Stephenson

Court of Appeal considered the appeal of Bulmer Ltd and Shover-Ad J. Bollinger SA and pagne Lanson Père et Fils, appellants, against the decision of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg under article 177 of the Treaty of Rome. The appellants sought to be referred to the European Court of Justice, in a pending action, whether the word "champagne" in relation with English ciders was contrary to Community law until the English action tried and the appellants found all the facts, contrary to the European Court's decision, was necessary for him to give judgment.

Lordships dismissed an appeal by two French champagne producers, J. Bollinger SA and pagne Lanson Père et Fils, appellants, against the decision of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg under article 177 of the Treaty of Rome. The appellants sought to be referred to the European Court of Justice, in a pending action, whether the word "champagne" in relation with English ciders was contrary to Community law until the English action tried and the appellants found all the facts, contrary to the European Court's decision, was necessary for him to give judgment.

by law. It denoted a sparkling wine produced in the Champagne district of France, the name was well protected by law when used for wine. In 1956 a somewhat similar wine produced in Spain was marketed as "Spanish Champagne". The French growers and shippers succeeded in an action to stop the use of this name, which held that the French growers had a goodwill connected with the word "champagne" and that the Spanish producers had been guilty of dishonest trading. *J. Bollinger v Costa Brava Wine Co* (1960) Ch 262.

That case opened up a new field of English law: it gave a remedy for unfair competition.

For many years English producers had been marketing similar ciders and "champagne perry" and in 1970 the French champagne producers brought an action seeking to stop the use of the word "champagne" in relation with English ciders. To counter the English plaintiffs, France brought an action in 1970 against the French producers claiming that they were using the word "champagne" in relation with "champagne perry". They said that they had used this word for 70 or 80 years in relation with their bottles which had been marked with those descriptions; that the United Kingdom government had recognized it in various regulations; and that the French producers had acquired in the use and were estopped from complaining.

In answer to the French producers' claim an injunction to stop the English producers from using "champagne" in connection with any beverage not being a wine produced in the Champagne district of France.

Thus far it was a straightforward action for passing-off to be determined. The French producers claimed an injunction to stop the English producers from using "champagne" in connection with any beverage not being a wine produced in the Champagne district of France.

The French producers claimed that under the regulations the name "champagne" was their own special property and must not be applied to any wine not produced in the Champagne district. So much the English companies conceded. But the French producers also said that the name must not be applied to any beverage other than champagne, and therefore not to cider or perry. The English producers denied that. They said the

regulations applied only to the product of grapes and not to the product of apples and pears. The point depended no doubt on the true interpretation of the regulations.

The points or principle arose: (1) By what words or phrases should the regulations be interpreted? By the national court or by the European Court? (2) At what stage should the interpretation be made—before the case was tried or in the English court, or after the other issues had been determined? (3) In any case, what were the principles to be applied in interpreting the regulations?

If the English court were to interpret them as if they were an English statute, the Lords thought they would apply only to wines, not to cider or perry. But the results might be different if the French producers said they should be. They contended that the European Court could fill in the gaps in the regulations so that the words could be extended to forbid the use of the word "champagne" with cider or perry.

But the fundamental importance were raised. The first was that the Treaty (and the regulations) had decreed that the word "champagne" was to be used only in relation with the mainland of England and its people.

But on matters with a European element the Treaty was like an international statute. It flowed into the estuaries and up the rivers. It could not be held back. Parliament had decreed that the word "champagne" was to be used only in relation with the mainland of England and its people.

The terms of section 2(1) of the 1972 Act were absolute and obligations created by the Treaty were to be given legal effect in England without more ado. Any remedies or procedures provided by the Treaty were to be made available here without being open to question. In future, in transactions which crossed the frontiers, we must no longer speak or think of English law as something on which we must tread carefully, and think of Community law rights and obligations and give effect to them. They had to learn a new system.

A question must be made between interpreting the Treaty and applying its provisions. In applying the Treaty in our courts, the English judges had the final word. They had to give judgment for one side or the other, and see that the judgment was enforced.

But in interpretation, the European Court was supreme. They no longer could give rulings of their own. We must no longer think of English law as something on which we must tread carefully, and think of Community law rights and obligations and give effect to them. They had to learn a new system.

those changed, so might their rulings change.

But no other English court was bound to refer a question to the European Court, not even on interpretation. For article 177(2) used the permissive word "may". In England the trial judge had complete discretion. He could say "it will be too costly" or "it will take too long" to get an answer or "I am well able to decide it myself". If he did so decide the European Court could not interfere. Similarly the Court of Appeal had complete discretion. It was only in the august House of Lords that there was no discretion: only substantial cases went to the Lords and if a point of interpretation arose there it was assumed to be of great importance.

But an English court, including the House of Lords, could not refer a matter "if it considers that it is necessary to enable it to give judgment". And the opinion of the English court was final.

Since the matters of "necessity" and "discretion" were the concern of the English courts the judges had to rule on them, and it might not be out of place to draw attention to the way other national courts had dealt with them.

The words of article 177(2)—"a decision on the question is necessary to enable it to give judgment"—meant judgment in the case before the court. The judge must have got to the stage where, whichever way the point was decided, it was conclusive of the case and nothing more remained to be given judgment. The Hamburg court stressed the necessity in *Re Adler v Director General of Patents* (1956) 5 CMLR 409, 416. In *Van Duyn v Home Office* (1974) 12 CMLR 427, the Vice-Chancellor said: "The words 'necessary' and 'discretion' would be quite impossible to give judgment without such a decision."

The word was "necessary", not "desirable" or "convenient". At the point, decided one way, would shorten the trial it might be "convenient" or "desirable" to take it as a preliminary point to save time and expense, but it would not be "necessary" at that stage.

As to the exercise of discretion, national courts had taken into account:

- (1) The time to get a ruling. A ruling might take months while the action in the English court was stayed.
- (2) The importance of not over-weighting the European Court by references. There were nine judges all of whom must sit in plenary session on such cases.
- (3) The need to formulate the question clearly. A question of interpretation must not be mixed up with the facts.
- (4) Unless the point was difficult and important it was better for the English judge to decide it himself and so save much delay and expense. So far the English judges had not shirked their responsibilities.
- (5) The expense to the parties of getting a ruling. That influenced a decision in *Re Potato Flour Tax* (1964) 3 CMLR 965.
- (6) The wishes of the parties—though those should not be given undue weight.

It was apparent that in many cases the English courts would interpret the Treaty themselves. In so doing they must follow the same principles of interpretation as the European Court otherwise there

would be differences between member countries (section 3 of the 1972 Act).

What a task was set before the courts! The Treaty was quite unlike any of the enactments to which they were accustomed. The judges had to give their own meaning to the words; they had to sacrifice style and simplicity; and had forgone brevity. In consequence the judgments were long and gave statutes a literal interpretation and as applying only to the circumstances covered by the very words. If the words of the statute did not cover a new situation the judges had held that they had no power to fill the gap. It must remain open to Parliament found time to fill it.

How different was the Treaty. It laid down general principles. It expressed its aims and purposes. All in sentences of moderate length and commendable style. But it lacked precision. It used words and phrases without defining what they meant. An English court would look in vain for an interpretation clause. All through the Treaty there were gaps and lacunae. Those had to be filled by the judges, or by Regulations and directives. It was the European way.

Likewise the Regulations and directives enacted by the Council in Brussels for everyone to obey. They were unlike our statutory instruments. They had to give reasons on which they were based; article 190. So they started with pages of preambles and gave only the outline plan. The details were to be filled in by the judges.

Faced with those differences the English courts dealing with the problem of interpretation must follow the European pattern. No longer must they examine the words in meticulous detail and argue about the precise grammatical sense. They must look to the purpose or intent. The words of the European Court, they must deduce from the wording and the spirit of the Treaty the meaning of the community rules. They must consider, if need be, all the authentic texts in eight languages. The judges must divest the spirit of the Treaty and gain inspiration from it.

Applying those principles to the three questions his Lordship thought (1) that the regulations should be interpreted by the High Court and the Court of Appeal; but if cases should reach the House of Lords they must be interpreted by the European Court. The task of interpretation should be done at the time of trial or appeal, together with the other issues in the case. (2) that the English courts should apply the same principles of interpretation as the European Court would do if it had to decide the point.

His Lordship did not think it necessary to refer a question to the European Court (A) if the French growers succeeded in the passing-off claim in English law as long as the point under the regulations. So the facts must be found before it could be said that the reference was "necessary".

On the claim of the French growers for a declaration, his Lordship did not agree that it was necessary to decide the point on the regulations. The grant of a declaration was always a matter for the discretion of the judge.

Even if it could be said to be necessary, an English court (short of the House of Lords) should not refer a question to the European Court but should decide the point itself. It would take much time and money to get a question to the European Court. It would be better both for the judge and the Court of Appeal to deal with it as part of the whole case.

As to question (B) its object was to get a ruling from the European Court as to the circumstances in which a national court should refer a question to the European Court. His Lordship was quite clear that it was unnecessary to ask that question. The answer was clear. It was not the province of the European Court to give any guidance or advice to the national court as to when it should refer or not refer a question. That was a matter for the national court itself. It was a concern of the European Court. The judge was right in refusing to refer a question to the European Court. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE STAMP, concurring in dismissing the appeal, adopted the same view. He said that the judge was right in refusing to refer a question to the European Court. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that three things were clear from the decision of the European Court. The first was that article 177(1) was not strictly a preliminary question but had to be given in time before the case was tried. The second was that the threshold for a question to be referred to the European Court was high. The third was that the question must be referred to the European Court before the case was tried.

Article 177(2) conferred a power, whereas (3) imposed an obligation. A national court "may" request a ruling from a final court "shall". The contrast in the language was as clear as in the section of the English statute in *Re Boker* (118901 44 Ch D 262) and had the same effect: the lower court was treated with a discretion; the final court was not. All attempts to blur the distinction between the power of the one and the duty of the other were rejected. The ruling under article 177(1) broke down on the different wording of article 177(2) and (3). Section 2 (1) of the Act distinguished between obligations and so by its wording did article 177. It was whatever canon of construction it was interpreted from it.

The European Court had always recognized that distinction and had recently described the power given to the national courts by article 177(2) as conferring on them "the widest discretion" which no domestic Court of Appeal could confer. *Rheinmühlen Düsseldorf v British Overseas Airways Corp* (1964) 1 CMLR 313. The only questions which the courts of a member state could, or in some cases must, refer were questions of law within article 177(1) on which decisions were necessary to enable them to give judgment. If they considered that they could give judgment in the dispute in question the question was raised without deciding the question, they need not and indeed must not trouble the European Court by requesting a ruling or bringing the matter before it. Section 3 (1) of the 1972

Act recognized that questions within article 177 (1) were questions of law and might be for determining the facts, procedure and referring them to the European Court. That was how the member states' courts, including English judges, had always done it. It was within article 177 (1) (b) which was clearly raised before Mr Justice Whitford in the Chancery Division; but he did not consider it necessary to enable him to give judgment. So he refused to refer the European Court to give judgment on it. In that he was right. If the judge intended to refuse a ruling on it, it would be wrong. It was too early to say whether it would become necessary.

The French appellants had argued that a decision on question (A) might be given procedurally and refer the judge to give judgment without having to go into the evidence of passing-off or acquiescence. But his Lordship said that a court considering that a decision on the question was expedient or convenient, or necessary to enable it to give judgment, should refer a question to the European Court. It was not a question of procedure but of substance. The French appellants had argued that a decision on question (A) might be given procedurally and refer the judge to give judgment without having to go into the evidence of passing-off or acquiescence. But his Lordship said that a court considering that a decision on the question was expedient or convenient, or necessary to enable it to give judgment, should refer a question to the European Court. It was not a question of procedure but of substance.

His Lordship did not read anything which judges of the European Court had said in relation to article 177(3) imposed on it, if it was a final court of appeal, a duty to refer questions before it to bring the case before the European Court. A "necessary" question before the European Court. Their Lordships did not have to decide whether article 177(3) applied to a final court of appeal which an appeal against a refusal to refer was brought to a preliminary question. It was a question of substance. It was not a question of procedure. It was a question of substance. It was not a question of procedure.

The judges had considered all the material which should have been considered and no others. He exercised the discretion given him by article 177(2) rightly; and he was correct in refusing to refer either from the European Court on question (A) to enable him to give judgment in the action. Before he gave judgment the answer might have become obvious or have been already given by a ruling of the European Court in another case. The question might or might not have to be referred. But his Lordship could not, as at present advised, see how question (B) could ever become one for decision by the European Court.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Mener, Williams & Keeling; Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.

SPORT

Sir Stanley asks for reelection to keep Europe in control

Sir Stanley Rous made a strong appeal to delegates at the European football union (UEFA) congress in Edinburgh yesterday to re-elect him as president of FIFA...

The two candidates for the presidency of FIFA are Sir Stanley Rous and Luigi Wolpert...

Mr. Havalange is 58 and was born in Belgium. He is a leading Brazilian businessman and a former international football player...

Dr. Emilio Franchi, of Italy, was yesterday unanimously confirmed as president of UEFA for another four years...

Liverpool out of FA Charity Shield match

Liverpool, the FA Cup winners, will not be meeting Luton at Wembley for the FA Charity Shield...

Beal again struggling to regain fitness

Phillip Beal, the Tottenham Hotspur defender, yesterday started his second struggle for fitness with a fortnight...

Rugby Union Lions more impressive in defeat of Boland

British Lions 33 Wellington, May 22. The British Lions rugby team beat Boland by two goals, three penalty goals and three tries...

Without Ward to bowl for them (he has strained a thigh muscle), the batsmen were left to fend for themselves...

Warwickshire finished in a commanding position yesterday at Sheffield's Abeydale Park where Yorkshire finished 266 behind...

Cycling Mainus recalled to Milk Race

Jiri Mainus, the last non-Dutch cyclist to win the Milk Race, has been recalled by Czechoslovakia for this year's event...

Blackburn agree to terms for Beamish

Blackburn Rovers have agreed terms for K. Beamish, who was Brighton's top goal scorer last season...

Athletics Miss Lynch fights back to beat Miss Boyle

By Neil Allen Athletics Correspondent Andrea Lynch gained yet another victory over the Commonwealth Games 100 metres champion...

Cricket Sprints between pitch and pavilion

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent LEICESTERSHIRE have scored 246 for six against Derbyshire...

Without Ward to bowl for them (he has strained a thigh muscle), the batsmen were left to fend for themselves...

Warwickshire's consistent batting

Warwickshire finished in a commanding position yesterday at Sheffield's Abeydale Park where Yorkshire finished 266 behind...

Surrey v Worcester

At the Oval WORCESTER were bowled out for 107 in 47.1 overs...

Sussex v Somerset

Sussex looked like being skittled out by Somerset at Hove after losing eight wickets for only 82...

Gloucester v Middlesex

At Bristol GLOUCESTER were bowled out for 107 in 47.1 overs...

Boxing Burns demands return bout for Finnegan

Sam Burns, the manager of Chris Finnegan, is writing to the British Boxing Board of Control...

Rowing Sponsorship for Leander

By Jim Raitton Leander rowing crews will be sponsored by Puma's limited during 1974...

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Hockey A test for young England

By Sydney Erickson The Hockey Association announced a party of 14 players yesterday to represent England...

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Splendid day for Viswanatt

By Alan Gibson NORTHAMPTON: North India's first wicket first wicket in hand, are 2 behind the Indians...

So Essex had lost their seventh wicket and were sinking fast. The batsmen were left to fend for themselves...

England candidates David Lloyd unbeaten on 42. Sussex looked like being skittled out by Somerset at Hove...

Intelligence - bowling by Brown and Gidman troubled Bristol. The Gloucestershire captain returned figures of five for 49...

Warwickshire's consistent batting. Warwickshire finished in a commanding position yesterday at Sheffield's Abeydale Park...

Surrey v Worcester. At the Oval WORCESTER were bowled out for 107 in 47.1 overs...

Sussex v Somerset. Sussex looked like being skittled out by Somerset at Hove after losing eight wickets...

Gloucester v Middlesex. At Bristol GLOUCESTER were bowled out for 107 in 47.1 overs...

Boxing Burns demands return bout for Finnegan. Sam Burns, the manager of Chris Finnegan, is writing to the British Boxing Board of Control...

POOL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS FOR MATCHES PLAYED MAY 18th 1974. LITTLEWOODS POOLS, LIVERPOOL. VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL. TOP TREBLE CHANCE WINNERS SHARE £157,062.

Mud in Your Eye A Worm's Eye View of the Changing World of Rugby Chris Laidlaw. Pelham Books.

Advertisement for Littlewoods Pools, Vernons Pools, and other pool-related services. Includes details about dividends and prize money.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Miss R...' and 'Summer'.

BOOKS

The outrage of the private car

Paradise Lost The Decline of the Auto-Industrial Age

By Emma Rothschild (Allen Lane, £3)

Faced with the grotesque statistics that American cars burn one-eighth of the world's petroleum...

It is Miss Rothschild's intention to show that the automotive aspect of the American personality is aberrant in the extreme...

Chevrolet Vega, she concludes that the whole operation, deluded as it is by the notion that every American must have a second car...

The Vega which was meant to compete with "foreign cars" had its problems, and Miss Rothschild sees these as typifying the horror of the whole industry...

Not much of this is news: does anyone but a subscriber to Drive have to be persuaded that the private car is an outrage?

than most, but it is not a great deal different from all the others which prove that the car-crazed economy is an abominable delusion.

Miss Rothschild's thesis is irrefragable, and the hideous automobile graveyards that litter the United States (and many may be seen in Britain as well) seem to indicate the mortality of the declining enterprise...

Paul Theroux

In a neat Italian hand

Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered By Doris Langley Moore

(John Murray, £6.75)

No biographical contribution to the 150th anniversary of the poet's death could possibly take us much further from his writing than Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered, yet it is unlikely that any will more poignantly reveal the peculiar poetry of his life.

Sweet apples bought for Moore from the castle in Ancona, noted his secretary in the ledger at Missolonghi: five days later Byron was dead, and the meticulous coding of his rites is as moving as any of the more subjective accounts with which the world has been long familiar.

Apr 22nd 4 oaks (about 100) of which were on the occasion of the funeral procession of Milord's heart: 7 dollars, 2 piastres

The secretary who joined Byron with Teresa Giuciolli in 1819, and thereafter kept a record of his life in Ravenna, Pisa, Genoa, and Greece was Lega Zambelli, whose papers were placed in the British Museum in 1949, bound in 1963 and have never been used extensively before.

Using this new material Mrs Langley Moore is able to tackle head on some of the most gagglingly persistent accusations against Byron, for example, that he callously neglected his daughter while alive and that, sentimentally deciding to have her buried in Harrow Churchyard, he refused the cost of the journey home.

Byron inherited a partly derelict Newstead from the fifth Lord, and virtually nothing from his own father, Captain (Mad Jack) Byron, the hero of the battle of Waterloo.

Byron inherited a partly derelict Newstead from the fifth Lord, and virtually nothing from his own father, Captain (Mad Jack) Byron, the hero of the battle of Waterloo.



Byronic temperament apart, my peer was expected to make a good figure, the saving corollary being that no gentleman was expected to discharge his debts punctually and not all of them, ever.

There stands the final Byron, preparing to leave Teresa for the voyage to Missolonghi where his personal generosity in supporting not only his own Turkish victims of the civil war is recorded for all time in the neat Italian hand of Lega Zambelli.

This book is a joy, packed with pleasures. First, Mrs Langley Moore writes very well—something that can no longer be taken for granted in even the most scholarly biographical study: she is both posturing and precise.

Byron inherited a partly derelict Newstead from the fifth Lord, and virtually nothing from his own father, Captain (Mad Jack) Byron, the hero of the battle of Waterloo.

The Little Hotel By Christina Stead (Angus & Robertson, £2.25)

Married Lives By Harry Kressing (Faber, £2.95)

Royo County By Robert Roper (André Deutsch, £1.75)

Last year, I came upon a paperback copy of a small masterpiece by Miss Stead, called The Man Who Loved Children.

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Fiction

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First novels must be read indeed to remain in a reviewer's mind years after publication speaking, The Cook's first novel, because Kressing is a pseud well-known female it covered above work a highly original brilliant fantasy upon Married Lives anticipation, and a creeping disappointing boredom.

There are two in both written entitlogne. The first, seven a poor American take £25 per whether or not cocktail party; (marginally more interesting) present his mistress dis mutual dissatisfaction.

Few things are than to be an ear those intermingled were a highly original where the intense argument is a peg hang every prob whole relationship ally, done as a pl (as in Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf). Here, two variations are not convincing, at least early, because, people having I never know what novelists should quite recently, I would still rate this novel alongside Horatio's.

The Hotel Swiss-Touring is genteel, inexpensive, a refuge in Switzerland, in the late 1940s, for expatriate English keeping up a steady while counting (or hoarding) their pennies, denouncing the Labour Government, or being nostalgic for the Colonial life which, in fact, they hated.

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CONFRONTATION

The Middle East War and World Politics

Walter Laqueur

(winner of the Jewish Chronicle 1974 Literary Award)

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A CHURCH BY DAYLIGHT

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The Asian Journal of Thomas Merton

Edited by Naomi Burton, Patrick Hart, James Laughlin and Amiya Chakravarty

I have already acquired a small queue of young people who want to borrow this book.

Death Takes the Low Road, by Patrick Ruell (Hutchinson, £2.25). Academic in dead trouble, Slaye, Orkney, excellently direct prose, delightful play of allusion, farcical twinges. When found make a note of.

Second Cousin Twice Removed, by Michael Pereira (Collins, £2). Coast-town setting. How to inherit. I once said Pereira's best when most ambitious, but, by golly, he does this plain intrigue prettily.

The Schoolgirl Murder Case, by Colin Wilson (Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, £2.25). Poly-math Wilson in plain view with this London police procedural full of occult touches. Solid staple fare for the crime fan, Creasey-and-sex.

Zaleski's Percentage, by Donald MacKenzie (Hemlock, £1.95). Neglected Poles attempt London monster-robbery. And how MacKenzie gets inside his unlikely protagonist, plus humour, tension, irony.

The Locked Room, by Sjawall and Walbo (Gullancz, £2.20). Stockholm's homicide squad in full action. Really admirable, with plenty of insight, humour, social comment. But self-indulgently (310 pages) sprawling.

Black Aura, by John Sladek (Cape, £2.25). Puzzle amid London covens by Times crime-story winner. As an exercise in nostalgia for the whodunit of yore this will be hard to beat.

Reviews next week include Michael Ratcliffe on Kingsley Amis's new novel; Michael Wolf on the final volume of the Blakey biography.

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A fierce affection

Letters to his Daughter. By Kenneth Allsob

Edited by Amanda Allsob (Hamish Hamilton, £2.75)

Amans Allsob's relationship with her father, Kenneth, was characterized, in her own words, by "countless occasions on which I would storm away from the meal table refusing to speak to him ever again, and on which he would threaten to throw me out of the house and refuse in turn to speak to me."

These fierce altercations in no way diminished their love, indeed in a way it was love and concern which prompted them, just as it is love which prompts the publication of these father-to-daughter letters, a year after his death.

They were quite obviously never intended for publication, though they contain enough thoughtful advice to suggest that they were meant to be kept rather than burnt. Because of this some of them seem painfully personal while others are all OK here. You're not missing any serious weather "is" ephemeral. Many of them, however, seem to me to be highly intelligent and moving examples of how to cope with an often very tiresome adolescent daughter.

One of the merits of the book is that the editor doesn't make much attempt to excuse the behaviour which often led to

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John Masters

Love, duty and military action in the Far East are the explosive ingredients in this powerful new novel.

John Masters displays his extensive knowledge of the exotic and military worlds and his ability to combine drama, atmosphere and romance.

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Osbert Sitwell

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Winner of the £2,500 competition for the best crime novel by a woman, and a very worthy one too... well written, suspenseful and totally absorbing!

Invitation to a Dynamite Party

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'1884 and the Irish in pursuit of Home Rule, are blowing up everything in Britain they possibly can... the period detail is admirable, the narrative both witty and swift'

Edmund Crispin, Sunday Times

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'Because it is all so vivid, she delightfully involves you... her seeing eye not only seizes on characters so as to bring them instantly to life, but also endows whatever she describes with warmth'

H. R. F. Keating, The Times

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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THE ARTS
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With the stage staff of the Freie Volksbühne striding for higher pay and Peter Stein's troupe carrying up Euripides in the name of artistic democracy...

Interpretation aside, consider the simple practicalities of a plank set, with a long entrance by way of the back wall and half way round the side...

Reinforced with up-to-date documentation, Frankfurter's review on Erziehungsmusik...

London debuts

Oddly enough, the big, open-air which sells Howard and David Stanhope got from two pianos suited Liszt and Percy Grainger about equally...



Tropical Storm with a Tiger, by Henri Rousseau

Masterpieces lost and gained

The National Gallery has celebrated its 150th anniversary by taking the public 'behind the scenes' in two ways...

Living Together Greenwich

Charles Lewsen: This is the second of Alan Ayckbourn's plays about the weekend that Annie did not spend with her brother-in-law...

NPO/Frühbeck Festival Hall

Keith Horner: Strange how today's novelty comes so easily to the ears of a fossil. The full-blooded romanticism of Paganini, for example...

John Kozar Purcell Room

Bryce Morrison: John Kozar is an aggressively animated virtuoso pianist and his gaunt intensity and whip-lash tone certainly set one's pulse racing...

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PARLIAMENT, May 22, 1974

Ordinary people being hit by Ulster strike: large proportion of workers want return to normal

House of Commons

MR MERLYN REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds, South, Lab), made a statement on the situation in Northern Ireland.

He said: "The Government repeated last night that they will continue with their duty of preserving the peace in Northern Ireland and helping to maintain essential services. They will not be intimidated or blackmailed into departing from the Constitution or the Workers' Council. Nor will they be diverted from their avowed intention of proceeding with the Sunningdale agreement, which is a number of matters for further discussion in the context of the Sunningdale package as a whole.

The House will wish to know of the present status of the Security operations which have been mounted to achieve important and specific objectives. Yesterday, some of the major access routes into Belfast were reopened and they have been kept open. Last night and today roads were closed in a number of areas including the Village, Sandy Row, Donegal Road, East Belfast, Shankill and most of Northern Belfast. The road was completed without serious incident.

A number of Protestant estates are still sealed off and some roads are blocked. In some areas blocks are put back shortly after they have been taken down. The security forces have had a marked effect. More people are at work in the centre of Belfast. Further troops are being made available.

The effects of the strike are serious. Great efforts have been made by the Executive and the public authorities in the Province, with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, to ensure that essential services and supplies. The strike hits mainly at the ordinary people of the Province, and hardship cannot be avoided until it stops.

Misconceptions

MR FYN (Cambridgehire, C)—It is clear that the situation in Northern Ireland is extremely grave. We believe that Mr Rees was right to insist on removing the harsh and unrealistic conditions that the roads are kept open.

What is Mr Rees's assessment of the support accorded to this strike by the ordinary people of the Province? Can he tell us the extent of the stoppage in industry. Although he said it in his statement, will he undertake to reassure the House yet again that the Government will take all and every possible step to maintain the life of the community.

MR REES—I can give the firm assurance which I can give for which was contained in my statement. The security forces, which are being increased, are dealing with the situation in a number of areas. It is clear to me that a large proportion of the population wish to go back to normality, but that it is easier said than done. The face of intimidation of the most vicious sort, not only in the place of work but where people live.

Mr Fyn was a member of the

Government which brought about Sunningdale with the Government of the South and the three political parties in the North. Unfortunately, a few people have read it and it has become a non-de jure, a summing up for it to say "Being sold out to the South". It is not a selling out. I hope that people will read it carefully.

There is 30 per cent plus supply of electricity but it varies with the type of industry involved. Continuing process which absorb a large amount of electricity are not working and Harland and Wolff, the major employer in Belfast, are not working.

MR STALLARD (Camden, St Paul's, C)—How can a miscommunication process which has caused a large amount of apprehension among many in this country interested in the affairs of the Six Counties that the present Security operations do not seem to represent or to speak for the people they purport to represent.

Will Mr Rees take steps to augment the advice he receives from what appear to be out-of-date blocks of news, by having early meetings with the newly legalized Sinn Féin, the UDF and the ULP who represent most of the people not hitherto consulted.

MR REES—I will, of course, talk and have talked with political leaders of all sorts and I seek to block out the news which I should make abundantly clear—and three months in Northern Ireland have shown me if I did not know it already. I believe I can talk with people who believe that they can get what they want with bomb and gun.

What is done, all that has been built up in the past years will have vanished. I should not like to think of the outcome if that were the case.

Irritation

MR DAVID STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk, C)—I am sure that when he says about the last couple of days and on long-term policy, Mr Rees speaks with the overwhelming support of the House of Commons. Will he convey to the people of Northern Ireland that those of us who represent other parts of the Kingdom have clear evidence from our postbags that the population is increasingly irritated by the intransigence of those who claim loyalty to the Crown and who claim more cash to the forces and to the United Kingdom taxpayer. (Cheers.)

MR REES—I am grateful for Mr Steel's remarks and I hope that the House will be able to speak for the majority of the House in Northern Ireland. Words have different meanings in Northern Ireland and one I have difficulty in accepting is "loyalist" from people seeking to impose their will on the rest of the country. The majority of people when they say they are doing it to remain a part of the United Kingdom.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab)—I am sure that the gloomiest foreboding of those who are being sent to Northern Ireland.

MR REES—He is in extremely good company with the people in Northern Ireland. No one is in a better position to understand the British Army into Northern Ireland, but in a part of the United Kingdom I must ensure that those who want to go about their business in a normal fashion can do so without road blocks, and intimidation, and that we can maintain the essentials of life.

MR BIGGS-DAVISON (Epping Forest, C)—I am sure that the Government will do its utmost to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland are not intimidated or blackmailed into departing from the Constitution or the Workers' Council. Nor will they be diverted from their avowed intention of proceeding with the Sunningdale agreement, which is a number of matters for further discussion in the context of the Sunningdale package as a whole.

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Investments by Crown Agents in property

MR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) asked the Minister of Overseas Development what role had been played by the Crown Agents in the acquisition of the Crown Agents of Companies and Stern Holdings.

MRS JUDITH HART (Lanark, Lab)—I understand the Crown Agents are among those who have lent money to these companies and that they are participating in confidential discussions with the banks concerned.

MR CUNNINGHAM—There is deep disquiet, increasingly widely felt, at the extent to which the Crown Agents are participating in the acquisition of British dependent territories or which they have raised in their own right on the market, to support property speculation. It is felt that the Crown Agents, which is of great public concern, should be investigated by the House of Commons.

Will the minister give all the assistance in her power to any select committee that may be set up to investigate this matter, so that the traditional role of the Crown Agents, which is of great public concern, should be safeguarded? (Labour cheers.)

MRS HART—I am considering the Crown Agents investment policy and hope to reach a decision very soon. I am also following the work of the minister who preceded me, looking at the relationship between the Crown Agents and Government.

MR DYKES (Harrow, East, C)—I have just seen a telephone campaign got up by Mr Cunningham. (Labour protests.) The Crown Agents are fully entitled to their own money and to place investments in whatever legitimate sources and locations they see fit. (Labour cheers.)

MRS HART—The question of how far the Crown Agents should be allowed to invest in property is one which the House will want to discuss when I have reached my decision. I am also following the work of the minister who preceded me, looking at the relationship between the Crown Agents and Government.

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Case for compulsory register: wrong to strip MPs of all their privacy—Mr Short

MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab), moved the first of three Government motions on the declaration of MPs' interests.

"That, in any debate or proceedings of the House or its committees or transactions or communications which a member may have with other members or with ministers or servants of the Crown, he shall disclose any relevant pecuniary interest or benefit of whatever nature, whether direct or indirect, which may have been or may be or may be expected to have."

"That every member of the House of Commons shall disclose to the register of members' interests any relevant interest as shall be required, and shall notify to the register any other class of interest which may be expected to occur therein, and the register shall cause these particulars to be entered in a register of members' interests which shall be available for inspection by the public."

"That a select committee be appointed to consider the arrangements to be made pursuant to the resolutions of the House this day passed, and to report to the House on or before the date specified therein, and in particular: (a) what classes of pecuniary interest or other benefit are to be included in the register; (b) how the register should be compiled and maintained and what arrangements should be made for public access thereto; (c) how the registration of members' interests is to be compulsory, and to make recommendations upon these and any other matters which are relevant."

MR SHORT said the issue was not whether MPs should have outside interests, but whether and how they should make them. Increasingly it had been felt that what was needed was not only the declaring of interests, but also a need to deal with departments and so on, but also making them known to the House and the public whether they were to be made for the interest or not. If that was done, the MP had protection against any unfair allegations or innuendoes which might be made against him.

In addition to talks with Opposition parties the Government had had valuable discussions with the Public Relations Consultants Association and the Institute of Public Relations. Both bodies either had or were planning to have public inquiries which they would be willing to make fully available to the House. The House could find these registers of considerable value, if the House decided to set

up a select committee both bodies could give useful evidence. The first motion related principally to the verbal declaration by MPs of relevant financial interests which would be made at the time of their speeches, up-to-date, comprehensive and clear rules were long overdue.

The Opposition had tabled an amendment whereby the individual MP would be left as the sole arbiter of whether or not a particular interest was relevant.

I have some sympathy with this approach, but I do not think it should be the objective judgment of the House as a whole and not the member's own judgment. But this is a matter for the House to consider. We all have a free vote.

The second Government motion established a compulsory register of members' pecuniary interests. It was a matter for the House to consider. We all have a free vote.

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The Opposition had tabled an amendment whereby the individual MP would be left as the sole arbiter of whether or not a particular interest was relevant.

I have some sympathy with this approach, but I do not think it should be the objective judgment of the House as a whole and not the member's own judgment. But this is a matter for the House to consider. We all have a free vote.

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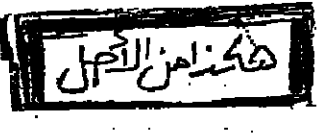
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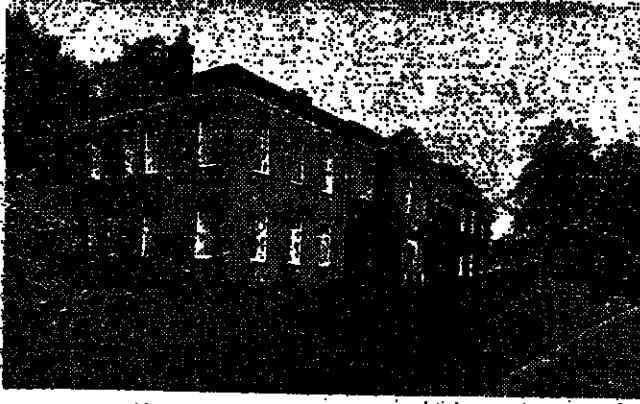


Knight Frank & Rutley



MONMOUTHSHIRE

STANDING AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY
IN SUPERB LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE WITHIN
THE BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK.



Additional Features: 2 self-contained flats.
OUT 77 ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
The Farm about 61 Acres Let and Producing £280 Per Annum.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Joint Agents: Messrs DAVIS & SONS, Bank Square, Chapeltown, Monmouthshire.
(Tel.: 02912 4808) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 0AL
(Tel.: 0432 3067).

SUSSEX

Horsham 1 1/2 miles, London 36 miles, Brighton 23 miles.
THE NEWHOUSE ESTATE, HORSHAM
A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE ARABLE OR DAIRY FARMS
The Newhouse Farmhouse—a family residence with staff wing,
village Farmhouse—a well modernized, centrally heated
manor house.
10 Staff Cottages—and one (let) bungalow—
extensive Farmbuildings—arranged in 2 blocks close to the
manor house.
1000s of arable land.
A number of small blocks of light woodland.
ALL ABOUT 443 ACRES
FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN 10 LOTS
on 26th June, 1974, at Horsham (unless previously sold).
Auctioneers: Messrs Eager & Sons, 6 North Street, Horsham, Sussex.
Joint Auctioneers: HENRY SMITH & SON, 20 North Street, Horsham, Sussex
(Tel.: 0403 3271) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (43880/CF)T

HAMPSHIRE

1 mile Andover, Salisbury and Winchester both about 14 miles.
A LUXURY MODERN HOUSE SITUATED IN PRETTY VILLAGE.
Additional Features: Indoor heated swimming pool and sauna.
Pleasant rural views.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 1.3 ACRES.
5712/TR)T

WORCESTERSHIRE

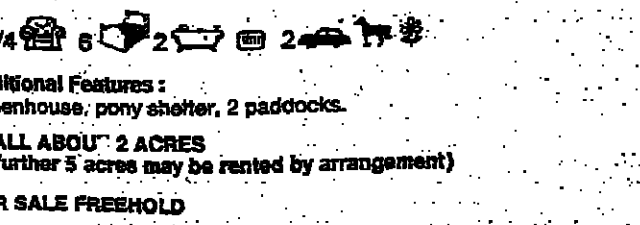
MOST ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS
OF MALVERN SITUATED IN A SUPERB ELEVATED POSITION
WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS.
Additional Features: Greenhouse, grounds.
ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE
FOR SALE FREEHOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY
Joint Agents: HEREFORD OFFICE, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 0AL
(Tel.: 0432 3067)

SUFFOLK

16 1/2 miles, Ipswich 25 miles, Norwich 35 miles.
A MODERNISED 18TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE
Additional features:
1 Lounge, study, 2 Kitchens. Extensive farm buildings
including barn complex with detailed planning permission for
residences. Paddocks and arable land.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 21 1/2 ACRES.
580/SW)T

HERTFORDSHIRE

1 1/2 miles, Stevenage 4 miles, London 27 miles.
A CHARMING PERIOD FARMHOUSE
Additional Features:
Manor house, pony shelter, 2 paddocks.
ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES
Further 5 acres may be rented by arrangement
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Joint Agents: CONNELLS, 5 Upper George Street, Luton
(Tel.: 0525 31281) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (66535/SW)T



HERTFORDSHIRE

Hemel Hempstead 3 miles, Boxmoor Station 1 mile (Euston under
30 mins), M1 5 miles.
AN ATTRACTIVELY SITUATED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH 21
ACRES OF PARKLAND
2/3 4 2 gas 5
FOR SALE FREEHOLD (Further Land May be Available)
Joint Agents: FAULKNER, 43 Market Street, Watford. (Tel.: 26271) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (66533/ADB)T

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

M4 and M5 access only 4 miles. Bristol 14 miles. Close to Parkway
Station (Paddington) 1 hr. 40 mins. and fast services to South
Wales and Midlands.
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN A PLEASANT
VILLAGE POSITION
3 6 2 2 oil 3 H 3
Additional Features:
Fine 2 bedroomed staff bungalow. Outbuildings suitable for
conversion. Paddock with development potential.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES
Joint Agents: LUCE, PAMES & CO., The Plain, Thornbury, Bristol.
(Tel.: 04544 5641) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (65660/ADB)T

SUSSEX

Herfield 2 1/2 miles, Haywards Heath 8 1/2 miles, Horsham 11 miles.
A SMALL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE WITH FINE
LATE 14TH CENTURY HOUSE HAVING AN ATTRACTIVE
GEORGIAN ADDITION
Additional Features:
2 bedroom period cottage with staff flat adjoining. Offices.
Excellent range of farmbuildings. Planning permission for
4 bedroom farmhouse.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 194 ACRES
Joint Agents: GIBBS & COLYER, 22/23 High Street, Tambridge Wells, Kent.
(Tel.: 0892 25136 or 0444 56481) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (66606/ADB)T



3 6 2 2 oil 10
Additional Features:
2 bedroom period cottage with staff flat adjoining. Offices.
Excellent range of farmbuildings. Planning permission for
4 bedroom farmhouse.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 194 ACRES
Joint Agents: GIBBS & COLYER, 22/23 High Street, Tambridge Wells, Kent.
(Tel.: 0892 25136 or 0444 56481) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (66606/ADB)T

EAST SUSSEX

IN A COMPLETELY SECLUDED AND RURAL SETTING
Wadhurst 4 1/2 miles, Tunbridge Wells 10 miles.
AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE BUILT IN 1933 WITH
MAGNIFICENT SOUTHERLY VIEWS
3 Reception Rooms, 8 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms mainly in suites.
Dressing Room. Oil Fired Central Heating. Garaging for 5.
Hard Tennis Court. Heated Swimming Pool. Stabling for 2.
Extensive Outbuildings. 2 Cottages. Delightful Gardens.
Orchards. Pasture. Woodland. Pond.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 44 1/2 ACRES
(46936/KM)T



BERKSHIRE

Between Ascot and Bracknell. Easy reach of M5, M4 and Heathrow.
AN ATTRACTIVE COACH HOUSE OF CHARACTER
Suitable for further conversion and enlargement.
2 4 2 gas 2 4
Additional Features:
Hayloft and further rooms for conversion. Large paddock.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES
(66663/ADB)T

SUFFOLK

Near Lavenham. Bury St. Edmunds 12 miles.
Ipswich 13 miles, Sudbury 10 miles.
A SPACIOUS GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE IN SECLUDED
RURAL SITUATION
3 7 3 3 oil 3
Additional Features:
Excellent position in riding and hunting country.
Outbuildings and some farm buildings. Paddock.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 22 ACRES
Joint Selling Agents: FLICK & SON, Old Bank House, Saxmundham.
(Tel.: 2801) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (66667/TR)T

HAMPSHIRE-SOLENT

Alverstoke 1 mile and convenient for Portsmouth
A FINE MARINE RESIDENCE ENJOYING VIEWS OF THE
SPITHEAD AND SOLENT
4/5 6/7 4 gas 2
Additional Features:
Adjoining and overlooking Golf Course. Pleasant secluded garden.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE
Joint Agents: L. S. VAIL & SON, 4 High Street, Gosport, Hampshire
(Tel.: 86811), and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (56705/TR)T

BERKSHIRE

Newbury 5 miles, Reading 12 miles. M4 access 7 miles.
DELIGHTFUL PERIOD COTTAGE IN QUIET VILLAGE
SITUATION
3 3 part
Additional Features:
Attractive paddock, outbuildings. Building plot with planning
permission.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 1 1/2 ACRES
Joint Sole Agents: A. V. NEATE & SON, St. Mary's Hill, Chickas Street, Newbury
(Tel.: Newbury 2961) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (65487/SW)T

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Occupying one of the best positions in Denham Village
London 16 miles. Station 10 minutes' walk.
CHARMING WISTARIA CLAD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
Large Drawing Room. 2 other Reception Rooms. Sauna. Bath.
6 Bedrooms. 4 Bathrooms. Good Attics Suitable for Staff Flat.
Gas Central Heating. Studio and Double Garage could be
connected to Staff Bungalow. Beautiful mature Gardens with a
variety of flowering trees and shrubs.
FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES
(33394/KM)T



Large Drawing Room. 2 other Reception Rooms. Sauna. Bath.
6 Bedrooms. 4 Bathrooms. Good Attics Suitable for Staff Flat.
Gas Central Heating. Studio and Double Garage could be
connected to Staff Bungalow. Beautiful mature Gardens with a
variety of flowering trees and shrubs.
FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES
(33394/KM)T

KENT

London 50 miles, Charing 3 miles, Ashford 10 miles.
A FASCINATING SMALL 16TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE
3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Well-equipped
Kitchen. Oil-fired Central Heating. good Outbuildings with Barn
and Garaging, Gardens and Paddock.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 7 ACRES
(66516/SW)T



BERKSHIRE

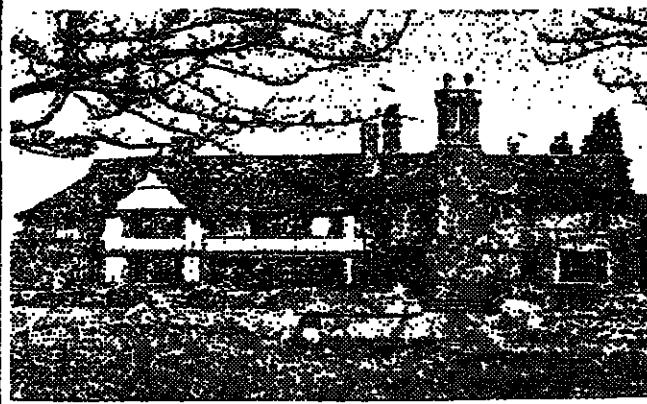
M4 access 6 miles, London 23 miles, Maidenhead Station 3 miles.
A FINE HOUSE OVERLOOKING A DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE GREEN
3 7 3 4/6 H
Additional Features:
Breakfast room, study, modern domestic offices.
Well laid gardens with 2 greenhouses.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES
(06491/SW)T

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Newdigate 3 miles, Dorking and Crawley 7 1/2 miles.
A DELIGHTFUL ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE
4 6 3 3 oil 2 5
Additional Features:
Accommodation provides for separate flat. Barn, pond,
2 paddocks and 2 fields.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 21 ACRES
Joint Sole Agents: GASCOIGNE PEES, 6 Church Street, Reigate (Tel.: 74 44422)
and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (47856/SW)T

SUSSEX

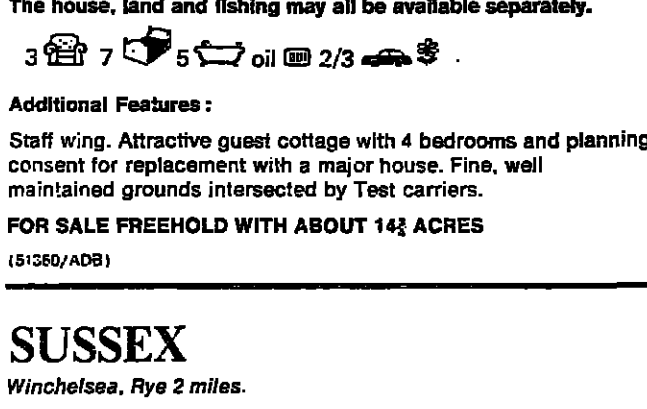
Billingshurst 1 mile, Horsham 8 miles.
GUILDENHURST MANOR, BILLINGSBURST
AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL
AND SPORTING ESTATE ALSO SUITABLE FOR STUD PURPOSES
A Beautiful Part Period Manor House
including galleried reception hall, 4 reception rooms,
5 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 4/5 secondary bedrooms,
5 bathrooms.
Gardens. Heated swimming pool. Hard tennis court. Outbuildings.
Stable yard. Farmhouse, 7 cottages. Farmbuildings.
Over 1 mile of coarse fishing in River Arun.
IN ALL ABOUT 251 ACRES
FOR SALE AS A WHOLE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN
JULY.
Chartered Surveyors: R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, High Street, East Grinstead,
Sussex RH19 3DF. (Tel.: 0242 2431)
Auctioneers: KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.



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Gardens. Heated swimming pool. Hard tennis court. Outbuildings.
Stable yard. Farmhouse, 7 cottages. Farmbuildings.
Over 1 mile of coarse fishing in River Arun.
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HAMPSHIRE-TEST VALLEY

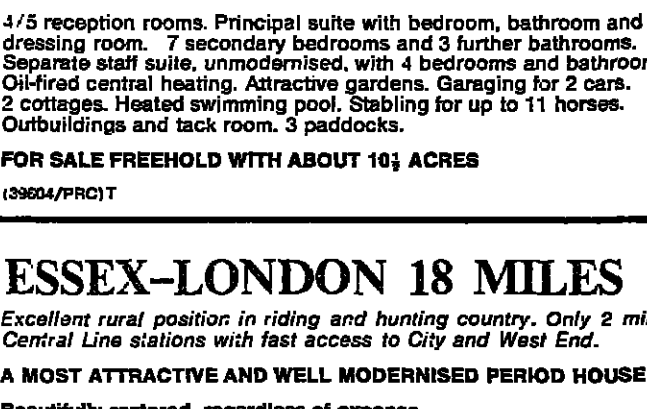
Andover 4 miles, Winchester 10 miles (both with fast train
services). M3 15 miles.
A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AND WELL MODERNISED COUNTRY
HOUSE WITH OVER ONE MILE OF SOME OF THE BEST
TROUT FISHING ON THE TEST AND CARRIERS
The house, land and fishing may all be available separately.
3 7 5 5 oil 2/3
Additional Features:
Staff wing. Attractive guest cottage with 4 bedrooms and planning
consent for replacement with a major house. Fine, well
maintained grounds intersected by Test carriers.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 14 1/2 ACRES
(51260/ADB)



Staff wing. Attractive guest cottage with 4 bedrooms and planning
consent for replacement with a major house. Fine, well
maintained grounds intersected by Test carriers.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 14 1/2 ACRES
(51260/ADB)

SUSSEX

Winchelsea, Rye 2 miles.
AN ATTRACTIVE 18TH CENTURY HOUSE WITH LOVELY GARDEN
OVERLOOKING THE SEA
4 6 3 3 gas 2
Additional Features:
Paved sun terrace and sun room, outbuildings and greenhouse.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE
(66088/PRC)T



Paved sun terrace and sun room, outbuildings and greenhouse.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE
(66088/PRC)T

WILTSHIRE/GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDER

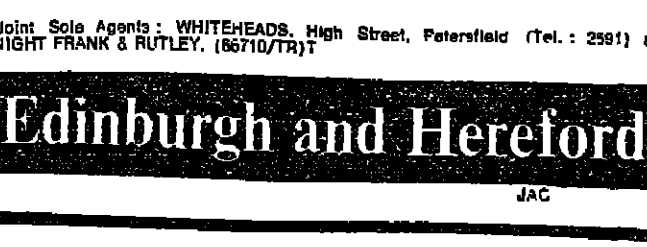
Cirencester 7 miles, Malmesbury 4 miles.
A BEAUTIFUL PART 16TH CENTURY COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE
4/5 reception rooms. Principal suite with bedroom, bathroom and
dressing room. 7 secondary bedrooms and 3 further bathrooms.
Separate staff suite, unmodernised, with 4 bedrooms and bathroom.
Oil-fired central heating. Attractive gardens. Garaging for 2 cars.
2 cottages. Heated swimming pool. Stabling for up to 11 horses.
Outbuildings and tack room. 3 paddocks.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 16 1/2 ACRES
(29004/PRC)T



Separate staff suite, unmodernised, with 4 bedrooms and bathroom.
Oil-fired central heating. Attractive gardens. Garaging for 2 cars.
2 cottages. Heated swimming pool. Stabling for up to 11 horses.
Outbuildings and tack room. 3 paddocks.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 16 1/2 ACRES
(29004/PRC)T

HAMPSHIRE-MEON VALLEY

Petersfield 6 miles and Winchester 10 miles.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN FAMILY HOUSE ON VILLAGE OUTSKIRTS
3 4/5 3 3 oil 2
Additional Features:
Staff Flat incorporated. Pleasant rural views.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 1 ACRE
Joint Sole Agents: WHITEHEADS, High Street, Petersfield (Tel.: 2591) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (66710/TR)T



PHILLIPS, KAY & LEWIS
 01-628 8811
BELGRAVIA, S.W.1
 An immaculate and spacious 3rd floor flat with a superb outlook over Cadogan Place Gardens. The location is ideal, being midway between Knightsbridge and Blooms Square, with the convenience of the shopping and transport facilities. Spacious entrance hall, 2 large intercommunicating reception rooms, large modern kitchen with good outlook, with space for a breakfast area, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lift, porter, C.H.W., C.H. Lease 61 years. G.R. 228 p.a. Price £75,000.
 26 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. 01-628 8811

JACKSON ROSE
CHELSEA
 floor cover flat with heavy roof from 2 balconies, recent fitted kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, single bed, large lounge, bathroom, etc. (with space for 3rd bed), garage, entry phone, etc.
 23, 25a
 1 Kemp Road, Chelsea SW3 6UD
 01-352 1866

D. PINTO & CO
 15 Dover St., London W.1
 DEVONSHIRE CLOSE W.1. 277 rooms, etc. Newly modernised from £23,000.
 BUTTERFIELD COURT 61-63, WOODMAN ST. W.1. 277 rooms, etc. A 7th floor flat in a luxury block. New kitchen, central London, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Lease 22 years. £24,000.
 BARONS COURT W.24. 277 rooms, etc. 2 & 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Lease 120 years. G.R. 25 p.a. £18,500.

MONTAGU SQ. W.1.
 3rd floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Communal garden, lift, etc. Price £25,000.
J. LOUSADA & CO.
 15 Princes Gate London SW7
 01-589 6000/6203

BAKER STREET (close) W.1.
 Exceptionally bright 1st floor flat in purpose-built block with lift and amenities. Good decoration, etc. 2 double bedrooms, 1/2 reception room, excellent kitchen, luxury bathroom, good cloakroom, C.H. Lift. 59 year lease. £36,000.
 DE GROOT COLLIS
 01-734 1304

SE.4
 SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTES
 1st & 2nd floors, London S.E.4. Over 100 units available. Call for details.
EUROBOND LTD.
 Please telephone 01-592 2764.

RIVERSIDE, CHISWICK
 Interior decoration, selling modern, ground floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Price £24,000.
 TEL: 01-994 0894 to view

VICTORIAN FLAT
 No. HYDE PARK, W.2
 1st floor flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Price £25,000.
EUROBOND LTD.
 Please telephone 01-592 2764.

FULHAM CLAPHAM CHISWICK
 A selection of fully modernized flats, some with balconies or gardens, lift, etc. Price £24,000.
 INTERIOR PROJECTS LTD.
 73c 2917

ABBOTT HOUSE KENSINGTON
 A selection of flats available in a modern block, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Price £25,000.
EUROBOND LTD.
 Please telephone 01-592 2764.

CHOLMELEY LODGE HIGHGATE VILLAGE
 selection of flats available in purpose built block, 2 to 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Price £25,000.
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Council of Ireland sacrifices to save the Sunningdale Agreement Could there ever be coalition in Ulster?

Belfast, May 22

No one at Stormont was prepared to say so this afternoon, but the Sunningdale agreement looked at one point as if it was on the verge of collapse. The decision by Mr Faulkner's Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers to water down Sunningdale by postponing many of the Council of Ireland's proposals was probably the last attempt they can make to ensure the original agreement's survival.

They had been arguing about their decision for three days across the green baize table in their ground-floor suite at the Parliament buildings, remaining virtually silent about the "loyalist" strike and its effects.

In fairness it should be said that there are advantages in the agreement emanating from the British at Stormont these past 48 hours no longer seem to square up with the political and military reality in the streets of Belfast. There is talk of troop reinforcements but the loyalists are left palpably unmoved.

There is faith in the power of the trade unions even after ardent left-wing trade unionists had warned their colleagues that their political power may have gone. One government adviser became angry when it was suggested—after just five main roads had been cleared in Belfast on Tuesday—that the Army had not been very effective at that very moment, soldiers on patrol in the city were having to negotiate roadblocks.

Most extraordinary of all is the government's apparent inability to assess the strength of popular backing that has now been given to the strikers. Against one's own will, one is repeatedly reminded of those summer days in 1971 when the Army was abused and the Stormont, authorities execrated by the Roman Catholic community. "They are not really against us," the Unionist Ministers used to say. "It's just that they are being intimidated."

But those people who went into the Catholic estates disoriented although there was intimidation, most people there openly supported the IRA. In Protestant streets in Belfast

today there were queues for food and milk, there were gangs of young men stopping cars and there was intimidation, but Protestants in the city are re-emphasising their support for the strikers' demand for fresh elections. Yet this morning Mr Seamus Orme, Mr Rees's deputy at Stormont, was still describing the Ulster Workers' Council as "a small and unrepresentative group of people..."

The British attempts to stand by the power-sharing Executive are no less brave than they are fraught with difficulty but it is becoming more difficult for even moderate politicians in the Northern Ireland Assembly to defend the administration on the basis of last summer's election results. Mr Faulkner, who no longer leads the largest party in the assembly, himself admits that Sunningdale is unpopular. Indeed, he did not realize that, he could concede with delight the loyalist demand for fresh elections.

The executive has been in power for nearly five months and yet the public support it hoped for has not been forthcoming. The Ministers, it is true, have shown that power-sharing can work in administrative terms. Mr Paddy Devlin has acquired the respect of his senior civil servants as well as his Unionist opposite numbers as the Minister of Health and at that very moment, soldiers on patrol in the city were having to negotiate roadblocks.

But the Ministers still live under the threat of assassination. They are constantly guarded by dozens of policemen. Mr Faulkner and other Unionist Ministers can enter neither hard Republican nor hard Loyalist areas of Belfast as well as their presence is unpopular.

The executive was formed, as government officials told at the time, to fill the political vacuum of direct rule. As Catholics and Protestants were to be working together so vio-

lence would subside, the theory went, and extremists in both loyalist and Republican camps would be rejected by their communities.

This has not happened. The Provisionals are still immensely powerful and Protestant extremists are still capable of continuing their sectarian murder campaign.

The Government's hope that the trade unions could help to break the loyalists' power—there is a suspicion among Northern Ireland politicians that this was particularly Mr Orme's hope—has proved quite false. Before Mr Len Murray's courageous involvement in Ulster's troubles on Tuesday some trade union men were warning that their march would fail. One senior member of the shipbuilding union, who for obvious reasons does not want his

name mentioned, said today that although he still believed that the right to work was a paramount objective, his members in Belfast could no longer see this as their primary aim. "We told people on the shop floor to forget the religion of their colleagues", he said. "And we kept the peace in the factories. But we've had five years of bombing and killing and disruption and at the end of it all the British Government pushed Sunningdale on to the Protestants. We can't then say to our members 'forget about Sunningdale—just remember that you must take no notice of the religion of your fellow workers'."

Reading through the Conservative Government's White Paper on Northern Ireland and the subsequent Constitution Act, they both still seem em-

phatically fair, with their clauses promising a government of consensus and a passage for the aspiration of both communities. But they are, as the loyalists repeatedly point out, very British solutions. Mutual distrust is expected to disappear and political opposition is shouldered gently to the Opposition benches. The loyalists still remember with bitterness that they were not invited to Sunningdale when the White Paper specifically said that they would be.

The loyalists were predictably unimpressed by the Executive's decision today and some Unionists faithful to Mr Faulkner are still suggesting that an election earlier than 1977—the executive's own idea—will be necessary. If such a test of the people's will came about in the next few months,

however, the loyalists would sweep into power in the Assembly as a majority and would then be forced to come to terms with the SDLP as partners in government.

Could there ever be such a coalition? One loyalist Assemblyman who has been associated with the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force, does not believe this is impossible, provided power-sharing was a voluntary institution and not an imposed one.

If the executive's postponement of the Council of Ireland's powers does not have the desired effect, a few British Government officials may soon be exercising their minds on the possibility of coalition in Northern Ireland's next administration.

Robert Fisk



Women block a Belfast street: Just one more problem for the Army to contend with.

Eighty years ago a government committee recommended that special penal institutions be established for young adult offenders to reduce prison intake. This system now consists of borstals, detention centres and young offender prisons. There has been a growing recognition that it has not only failed to be particularly effective from a custodial point of view, but has also fallen desperately short of its original expectations.

The Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System, after nearly four years' deliberations, calls for a bold, new direction. "We believe that the goal of helping, assisting and influencing the offender to live his life and manage his affairs without committing offences has a better chance of being achieved by supervision in the community than by committing him to custody." The report takes full regard of research findings and states: "Such research as there has been has cast doubt on the effectiveness of custodial treatment as opposed to treatment in the community."

The council points out that belief in the borstal system has led to longer periods in custody than would otherwise have been the case and has also encouraged the view that if one dose of custody fails, a further dose is required. This often leads to young property offenders, who had spent several years in institutions, being sentenced to borstal following reports to court which state that "clearly further custodial training is indicated."

The aim of the council is spelt out clearly: "The encouragement of treatment of an increasing proportion of young adults in the community, and the necessary switch of resources within the penal system in order to implement this change of policy to the benefit

of public and offenders alike." The central weakness of the report is that having called for this new direction in penal policy it pays so little attention to the means by which it might be brought about.

As expected, the council recommends that the three present custodial sentences for young adults should be replaced by a custody and control order. Under this order the individual would be imprisoned, the maximum time set by the court but the decision to release being in most cases the responsibility of the Home Office. Release would be followed by a period of supervision.

The council also recommends a new sentencing option, the control and supervision order which would, under the probation service, be expected to provide more intensive supervision than probation itself. In a note of dissent Mr Louis Blom-Cooper and three colleagues express doubts that these new sentencing arrangements will in themselves reduce the number in custody.

Mr Leo Abse, in a separate note of dissent, takes the argument a stage further and urges the creation of a new authority for young adult offenders, responsible to the Home Secretary but independent of the prison department. The most disappointing feature of the report is that the council as a whole failed to see the powerful logic behind these dissenting notes, and did not recommend a young adult authority which would be able to implement this essential new direction in penal policy.

There is every reason to suppose that if the administrative arrangements are left with the prison department no substantial change will occur. The new direction will require a higher level of leadership than has been generally evident since the

Young offenders: breaking the vicious circle of imprisonment

disillusion of the Prison Commission in 1963.

In particular there has been an absence of leadership in relation to young adults since the 1930's when, under Alexander Paterson, the borstal system excited international attention. There are very few aspects of contemporary British penal policy which attract much interest abroad.

The council recommends that the bureaucratic status quo should not be disturbed, on the weak ground that a Young Adult Authority might lead to duplication of resources and would not allow for the full interchangeability of staffs throughout the system, with consequent diminishing of career prospects for some grades of staff. It comments that leaving matters as they are "is clearly the wish of the prison service itself". The council is equally respectful to the probation service. It would give responsibility for the supervision and control order to probation officers on the grounds that a new authority would be "seriously disruptive at a time when what the (probation) service needs is a period of consolidation and continuing growth."

Some American state systems have drastically reduced their reliance on custodial methods and developed a wide range of alternative community-based programmes and services. In some cases the services are purchased by the agency rather than

This is curious reasoning, given the fact that probation officers are already overburdened with new tasks. The council holds the very questionable view that there is a distinctive skill appropriate to working with offenders in either the community or the custodial setting. Many staff now working in the prison service would make a very valuable contribution to the development of new community alternatives to custody.

The council also underestimates the potential of many ex-offenders whose sympathy and expertise would give new programmes an added vitality and relevance. A young adult authority responsible for custodial and community arrangements would attract many imaginative members of both the prison and probation services, along with others from a wide variety of backgrounds.

Some American state systems have drastically reduced their reliance on custodial methods and developed a wide range of alternative community-based programmes and services. In some cases the services are purchased by the agency rather than

provided directly, allowing much greater flexibility.

Creative alternatives to custody gain much of their strength from the ideas and energy of offenders as well as from the commitment of the staff involved. The content of the proposed supervision and control order is unimaginative and requires considerable rethinking.

There is no reason to suppose that an intensification of supervision or the invention of special requirements will improve results. It is not new restrictions that are required but a new relationship between the community, the offenders and those working with them. Restructured relationships that avoid placing the offender in a dependent and subservient role will be most successful when the agency is sensitive to the rights and wishes of the offender. There should be a full and formal hearing whenever further restraints are placed upon the individual.

A further note of dissent, signed by Mr Justice Waller and three other members of the council, draws attention to the real dangers of the 72-hour detention power which the council would bestow upon probation officers. Such a power would be contrary to a perspective of the offender as a citizen with rights, and comes dangerously close to practices such as house arrest being regarded as acceptable alternatives to imprisonment.

The advisory council's report presents the Government with the opportunity to ensure the continuity of the penal institutions to the community. The crucial step to be taken is the immediate establishment of a young adult authority to administer both the new sentences available to the courts. The authority must undertake comprehensive planning, and would almost certainly see no

need to build more places to hold young offenders.

Despite minor cutbacks, the prison department is involved in a massive and very expensive prison building programme at a time when such institutions are being phased out in much of the Western world. This building boom is likely to make Britain a showpiece of penal anachronism and obsolescence. The time has passed when new rationisations for prison building can be justified.

At the beginning of this century incarceration was legitimized by promises of reformation in rural isolation from the influences of the city, with one penologist insisting that "the man would be before the sunlight and the fresh air of the meadows".

The rhetoric has now gone full circle, with the advisory council embracing the concept of the urban "neighbourhood institution" as a rationale for yet further construction. In view of the council's central recommendation to switch resources away from custodial institutions it is extraordinary that it did not urge an immediate halt to further building of them.

Britain has an opportunity, however belated, to break the vicious circle of repeated incarceration, and thereby to earn a reputation for enlightened penal policy. Dostoevsky, were he able to observe the contemporary scene, might well remark now that the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by its abandonment of the prison ethos.

Andrew Rutherford

The author was deputy governor of Ewerthorpe Borstal from 1970-1973. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio.

habitat

In India 'dunnies' are used as bedcovers as well as rugs. They're most at home on the floor however, because they are made there! The Indian village weavers peg the 'warpi' (the long bits that end in the fringes) into the earth floor. They then weave the brightly-dyed cotton yarn into traditional patterns. Each dunnie is individual, hand-wearing, cheap. £4.95

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The Times Diary

Protect your plants from worry

The next time you feel like doing something nasty to your plants, stop. Plants have feelings, too. This is the view of Cleve Backster, an American with slicked back hair, Nixon style, who is head of a lie detection agency in New York.

Backster, 50, was in London to give one of the May Lectures, a five-day symposium at the Metropole Theatre in Victoria, on alternative ways of looking at things. The programme includes talks by several radical doctors and psychiatrists. Backster's was called: "Do plants think?"

One day eight years ago, Backster was watering his office Dracena massingiana when, to his surprise, he decided to use his lie detection equipment to measure the flow of water from root to leaf. The pattern of the reaction was very similar to that of people experiencing a sense of well-being.

Next, Backster decided to burn a leaf of the plant. Before he could find a match, the plant showed very strong signs of stress. When he merely pretended to burn a leaf, the plant remained calm.

Backster concluded that there is a sentence in plants which must be consciousness, and was soon giving lectures to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Russian scientists and American botanists, and appearing on talk shows. Johnny Carson's show, he says, was "such an upright number that the plants would freak out", but they were very relaxed on the David Frost show.

Backster feels that the idea of green fingers probably comes from the difference between those who really love their plants and those who merely use them as decorations. Backster advises us to talk to our plants. He thinks that, like dogs, plants may have become so domesticated that they prefer the company of people to that of other plants. But he is not against eating them. The poor plant working himself up the evolutionary ladder might be flattered to become part of a higher order.

Chilly

It was impossible to tell that anybody was boycotting the Chilean naval attaché's reception on Tuesday evening, celebrating Chilean Navy Day. The Chilean attaché, who was invited to the reception and Royal Aero

Club was packed tight with guests and any higher attendance could have been dangerous. I suspect that the boycott by British ministers encouraged friends of the Chilean junta to make a special effort to be there, and I saw several Conservative MPs.

The demonstration outside was rather a flop, with protestors "where we used to meet. Still, it was sufficient to induce a sense of daring among the guests, as though they were doing something faintly wicked by being there. It seemed to add sparkle to the dictatorial champagne.

I was reminded of the hazards of diplomatic party-going by the couple behind me in the reception line. "Isn't this," said the woman, "where we used to meet that nice man, what was his name?" "Quiet," snapped her husband, "that was last time. You mustn't mention his name. I think he's, er, out of favour."

Go North East, young man



Sky high

Readers who were worried about the fate of Derry and Toms roof garden and restaurant when Biba's took over the store will have mixed feelings about this new one, which opened this week. My reporter found the plan of the garden unchanged, but there are now fibreglass flowers among the real ones in the Tudor garden, a sweet stall and a children's garden with plastic animals and gnomes nearby. In the restaurant, with loudspeakers blaring out Mozart, the waiters wear Biba T-shirts. Most customers who had not known the old Derry's were delighted. A businessman from Manchester found it all "like Alice in Wonderland", but was undecided about the sculpture,

which he felt would be puzzling for the birds.

A fashionable young English couple who live nearby admitted to being reasonably impressed, but maintained that Biba's could have done better with the flowers, which looked as if they would eat people. A German couple found that their child loved the garden, but said that at £3.50 an hour for a set, they could not ever afford the restaurant.

Former Derry's garden goers were out in force to view their old haunt. A Kensingtonian in her eighties thought the waiters fun, but missed the silence and elegance of the old shop. A well-dressed Dolphin Square resident said it was not done to mix false flowers with real ones.

An elderly lady missed the talking mynah birds and the ducks that were to ramble they would walk through the restaurant. Another was most distressed about the "slight prices". "As far as I'm concerned—and I have more money than most—it's just not on."

Books by night

I have never felt an uncontrollable urge to buy a book after midnight, but I am willing to believe that this is the case elsewhere. It is good to know that they will now be able to London's only late-night bookshop opened officially yesterday. It will stay open until two every morning, or longer, if necessary. The Evening Bookshop (see p. 7) is in Henrietta Street, just Covent Garden Market. When I went there yesterday the shelves were still making the shelves and counters "where" the shelves

will be served with the Yet James Carters, and the shop, said that, in a

hurry opening on a Monday evening, between 8 pm and 2 am. The shop is owned by Notmann, who has two bookshops and a print publishing house in the Garden area.

Part of the aim of it is to stake out a claim on the market more to Nine E. year. Carters believes that people who cannot buy books during the day.

"Booksellers," he said, "are dinosaurs, except that they know they are dinosaurs and they don't realize it, got to move with the tin





MOVE TO MODERATION

the Northern Ireland Executive not the British Government. The strikers' committee, which moved first to loosen the lock in the province. If it have clarified its position in Sunningdale agreement a earlier the general strike, h is causing such misery and mic damage there, might be averted. But it is a t to its members that they reached their present agreed on at all. It suggests that collective instinct for self-ration is in working order, hat is one source of political gth.

essence of the Executive's position is that the Council and, which was envisaged in Sunningdale agreement which has proved to be the stumbling block among stants, should be introduced o stages. At first it would only of a council of minis ho would meet as a forum of consultation, cooperation, coordination of action by respective governments in to prescribed social and ic matters. And it would be consultative interest in appointments. There fe no transfer of powers to ntil during the first stage, I would have no executive ions. The second stage I see the addition (by al agreement) of certain ve powers and the rest be trapping agreed at ngdale. But this is a crucial point—the second would not be entered upon e there has been a test of n at the next Assembly ons in Northern Ireland.

In spite of the embittered atmosphere generated by the general strike the significance of this agreement by the Executive should be felt in Northern Ireland. Mr Faulkner, perhaps for the first time since he began his post-Stormont cooperation with the British government, has won back some ground. Unionists have had the feeling that their interests, susceptibilities and aspirations have been sacrificed in an indefinite sequence of concessions. They now have evidence that their representatives on the Executive can arrest that movement. The SDLP members of the Executive also deserve credit for accepting the reality of the position against strong inner and outer prompting, by agreeing that a fully-fledged Council of Ireland is just not on for the time being. They have compromised in order to give the power-sharing arrangements a chance of survival.

This should provide some practical reassurance for Protestant fears, though it may have come too late to head off the extra-constitutional challenge which has been mounted against legitimate authority in the province. The first reactions of loyalist leaders are discouraging. Nevertheless an effort should now be made to exploit the opening it provides. If ministers insist upon their declared refusal to negotiate with the Ulster Workers' Council, they should look hard for intermediaries with whom they can negotiate. For the Executive's fate on Sunningdale provides some basis for a truce.

The Government's firmness in

meeting the general strike in Northern Ireland has been commendable. Capitulation would mean the collapse of its authority and of whatever remains of the authority of the provincial Executive. It would also mean the collapse of the "middle way" policy which has seemed good to two British and two Irish governments and to a large, if diminishing, section of the Ulster people. That policy may be fatally stricken—and there are plenty of diagnosticians to say that it is—but so long as there is any fair hope of resuscitation it ought not to be abandoned. It remains the best, or the least bad prospect, of restoring civil peace to the people of Northern Ireland without their first having to fight it out between themselves.

The Government has been less skilful in putting its firmness into words. Ministerial remarks about the unrepresentative, sectarian, obscure or dubious character of the membership of the Ulster Workers' Council, justified as they may be, have left an impression that Ministers in London simply have not got the measure of what is taking place in Belfast or understood the nature of the support that this political strike is receiving. Similarly, to use the financial plight of the Harland and Wolff shipyard, the largest employer of labour in Belfast, as a means of leverage on the strikers is almost certainly to misunderstand their mood. The Northern Ireland Executive has shown that it is capable of taking account of the disturbed mood of the Protestant working class. Mr Wilson and his Ministers should show no less.

Salary levels: the philosophy of envy

From Mr Hugh Dykes, Conservative MP for Harrow East

Sir, Jo Grimond is not exactly known for talking nonsense (or writing it in that manner), but he has been on the slippery slope of illogicality in his comments on definitions (Letters to the Editor, May 20 edition).

There is a strong case for achieving high remuneration for socially indispensable groups like the health and welfare service categories to which he referred. Many such employees have been too low paid in relation to the demands made on them in often hard-pressed circumstances.

This is one clear and legitimate direction for public policy, into which indeed the usual party political atmospherics need not be injected.

However, to establish the "glaring contrasts" arguments as far as senior top people's salaries are concerned is ridiculous. There are perhaps two reasons for this, the following may be the main ones.

Firstly, the strain, wear and tear and responsibility for conscientious senior administrators should be—and usually is—encapsulated within the mortality risk for top business executives in intensive commercial activities.

Secondly, we suffer in Britain a more severe progression in personal wealth than in any other industrial society. There is no value in quoting Sweden. Britain is not competing with Sweden for success in a hard world where one of the elements of successful economic performance must surely be the adequate reward of top managers.

In fact any top salary in both the public service and in private industry should be automatically quoted against the net equivalent after tax for say, a married man with two children.

Mr Grimond is correct in espousing the cause of more money and better conditions (often the latter are equally as important) for health and welfare staff, but his assertion that it is right also in trying to revive the good old-fashioned principle of resignations at the top when too many mistakes are made. We seem collectively to have lost that habit in recent years.

But beyond that he is getting into dangerous territory. He is aiding and abetting that philosophy of envy which is summed up by the bus conductor at a recent political meeting who assailed a Member of Parliament (Mr Palmer, I think) with the assertion that it was "wrong" for him to receive more pay than a bus conductor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Powers of Cornish tinners' Parliament

From Professor Robert R. Pennington

Sir, You are to be congratulated on giving a prominent place on the front page of your issue of May 21 to a meeting of the Tinnery Parliament at Lostwithiel. Despite the light-hearted remarks made by your reporter, the participants in the parliament are convinced that they are exercising legal powers vested in the Tinnery of Cornwall and that they have a jurisdiction to protect the rights of employees in the china clay quarrying industry in Cornwall.

Your correspondent is incorrect in saying that the Tinnery Parliament was constituted by a Charter of 1201. The Charter of that year and the later Charter of 1305 were both silent as to the parliament, and at that time it seems from the few historical records we still possess that the parliament met yearly or biennially as a combination of the four Stannary Courts of Cornwall in order to vote taxation and to affirm "their official and undoubted privileges and customs".

The present form of the parliament was established by a Charter of Henry VII in 1508, by which the consent of a convocation of 24 Stannators elected for the four Stannaries was made an essential ingredient for the validity of legislation emanating from Westminster which affected tin mining in Cornwall, or the interests of the tin miners personally. It is by virtue of the provisions of this Charter that the present Tinnery Parliament or Convocation has assembled to assert that the current counter-inflation legislation affecting the wages paid to employees in the china clay industry has not received the assent of convocation, and is, therefore, ineffective.

It may seem odd that a Charter granted to tin miners should be invoked to protect clay workers, but it is a geological fact that every clay quarry contains a quantity of tin ore, and most clay quarries extract this ore in commercial quantities and sell it to the tin smelters for crushing and refining.

Moreover, we must not be put off by the fact that the china clay companies are not primarily concerned with mining tin ore. It has been decided by the Stannary Courts (which existed until 1897) that a clay quarry is in law a tin mine if tin ore is extracted from it and sold for

refining. For those interested, the most recent case is *Re Trevelyan Trevelyan Clay Works* decided by Vice-Warden Fisher on May 20, 1872, and reported in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* of June 1, 1872, and this case followed an earlier similar decision of *Pearce v Gundry* decided by Vice-Warden Vivian on April 7, 1818, and on appeal by the Lord Warden, the Marquess of Hertford, on November 20, 1818.

It may seem odd in the middle of the twentieth century that a charter from the beginning of the sixteenth century should be invoked as a limitation on the powers of Westminster, but in our present conditions where arguments by disaffected employees usually take the form of threats of industrial action rather than reliance on legal provisions, the participants in the Cornish convocation are to be commended on the care they have taken to act within the confines of the law, and the Government should pay attention to their arguments. The Charter of 1508 is unequivocal in its requirement that convocation should give its consent to make the relevant legislation valid.

The English translation of the relevant part of the Charter (Patent Roll 23 Henry VII, Part II, mm 29-31) reads as follows: "And furthermore of our special grace we grant for ourselves and our heirs . . . that no statutes, acts, ordinances, provisions, restrictions or proclamations (*statuta, actus, ordinationes, provisiones, restrictiones, proclamationes*) made at any time hereafter shall be put into force in the said county (Cornwall) or elsewhere to the prejudice or burden of the same tinners . . . or their heirs or successors or any of them, unless they have first had there shall have been convened 24 good and lawful men of the said county of Cornwall . . . whenever, to whatever extent and wherever such statutes, acts, ordinances etc. shall be made hereafter . . . unless with the assent and consent of the said 24 men so elected. . . ."

Nothing could be plainer than this! Yours truly, ROBERT R. PENNINGTON, Faculty of Law, Chancellor's Court, University of Birmingham, May 21.

CHURCH AND STATE IN POLAND

appointment of a new under secretary of state for religious affairs in Poland is as ambiguous as much else in Polish politics. It is not necessarily presage of a easing of the confrontation between Church and State, but it is bringing sharper conflict in areas. The outgoing official, Skarzynski, was a faithful ally of party orders. He was ousted with attempts by the ership to overcome the very er relations which characterized the later years of Mr ulka's rule. The new man is Kazimierz Kakol, a hard-liner n led by General Moczar, faction tends to be anti-German and illiberal, not in all respects anti-though Mr Kakol did the episcopate very sly when, in his eyes, ed the national interest by a conciliatory letter to German bishops. Gierk, the party leader, a long and ultimately ful battle to reduce the ce of General Moczar, but of the general's supporters o influential positions. Mr has been simultaneously of the weekly newspaper

Pravda i Zycie, director of the school of journalism at Warsaw University, and a regular contributor to press, radio and television. It is possible that his ostensible promotion is intended to cut down his opportunities for disseminating his views. His new job does not allow him much power of personal decision, and it will presumably require him to relinquish at least some of his other responsibilities.

On the other hand there are still serious stresses in Church-State relations, and the dialogue could take on a different tone under Mr Kakol. The main problem is that the regime is introducing a far-reaching reform of the educational system which involves a great deal of much-needed modernization but also includes renewed attempts to win over Polish youth to communist ideology. Cardinal Wysynski, the Polish primate, has called it "the greatest threat to the Church in Poland in the last twenty-five years".

There is some truth in this but it has not helped relations with the Polish hierarchy. The Polish Church, conscious of its high role in the nation's history, and conditioned by years of confrontation with communism, has developed

a deep suspicion of compromise and of any attempt to build either doctrinal or political bridges between Marxism and Catholicism. Cardinal Wysynski rejects any concordat between Poland and the Vatican unless, among other things, the Catholic Church is given freedom to educate the nation's youth "in the spirit of the Gospel", unless discrimination against Catholics in public life is ended, and unless an independent Catholic press is established.

These are demands which no communist government would grant in full. Nor are they demands which the Church can abandon. Confrontation is inevitable. The question is whether the real interests of the Church are ultimately better served by the somewhat greater readiness of the Vatican to negotiate practical arrangements that may lessen political pressure on the Polish polity. It is not an easy problem. Confrontation can be spiritually bracing, and the Polish regime is clearly challenging the Church to a battle for the minds of the next generation. But if the regime is willing to recognize the moral power of the Church it can, perhaps, expect some realism about its own political power.

The pensions football

From Sir John Walley

Sir, There must be a great deal of sympathy for Mr Cowley (Letters, May 15) and other pension scheme administrators in their difficulties flowing from the present Government's decision to abolish the state scheme created by the Heath Government's 1973 pensions legislation, while maintaining its refusal to provide any other form of state earnings related pension after 1975. But is Mr Cowley being realistic in suggesting that in these days, we can expect party policies to acquire some kind of sanctity by being pushed through Parliament by the party whips?

Surely his criticism should embrace all those, in and out of Parliament, who have joined in the game of party political football which started some twenty years ago in the pensions field. It is not the fault of the present Wilson Government that they are compelled, so early, to take immediate decisions about the future of the 1973 pensions legislation, which was a deliberate political challenge, not only to the Heath Government's party opponents but to the policies of previous Conservative Governments.

Nevertheless, I hope that Mr Castle can be persuaded to think again along the lines suggested by Mr Cowley, by maintaining the existing graduated pension scheme (with or without improvements) until other arrangements for earnings-related state pension can be made effective. I am, myself, most concerned about the position, after 1975, of the very large number of workers, especially of women workers, who will then have no earnings related pension entitlement at all, either because they are not in a pensionable employment or because they do not continue in the same employment for the minimum of five years required for even the modest preservation rights conferred by the 1973 Act.

The Labour Party, for many years, stigmatized the Macmillan Government's graduated pensions scheme as a "swindle" because of the alleged inadequacy of the extra pension rights earned by its graduates contributions and, although the last Wilson Government failed to make good the scheme's deficiencies, they did promise that the value of the pension rights should be protected against inflation in the same way as the flat-rate pensions.

Mrs Castle ought to be considering not only what her political opponents are likely to make of her announcement but what her supporters will think when they discover next year, that their much increased earnings-related contributions no longer earn even the "swindle" pensions offered by the 1959 Act, which have now, in money terms, become quite substantial. A promise of better earnings-related pensions under some vague future legislation will not be much of an answer to them.

Yours faithfully, JOHN WALLEY, 46 Rotherwick Road, NW11.

KISSINGER'S SHUTTLE SERVICE

Three weeks' shuttling in Jerusalem and to Dr Kissinger is to be determined at the week-end. It is still quite uncertain whether he will or will not be succeeded in putting an Israeli-Syrian agreement. Optimism and scepticism have equalled in the remarks of officials and journalists trying to find a way out of interlocking. To start optimism seemed to be mainly in Damascus, but scepticism mainly in m. But yesterday it was way round. While in special session of the was called for Friday, at it was hoped the agreed would be announced, in official news agency using Israel of stalling on teger's peace mission and obstacles in his path".

It is clear that agreement reached on a line to Israel would withdraw, this will be just on the side of the town of But the exact nature outstanding problems is clear. Reports from

Damascus earlier this week suggested that they had to do with the linkage of the agreement to an eventual peace settlement involving restitution of all Syrian territory and recognition, in some form, of Palestinian national rights. But Dr Kissinger "himself" yesterday spoke of "details" such as the size of the buffer zone, the thinning out of troops and weapons on both sides, the position of the United Nations peacekeeping force and an exchange of prisoners.

What is surprising, and in a sense encouraging, is that the negotiation should have been so little affected by the appalling drama at Maalot last Wednesday, which appeared calculated to upset it, and also by the savage Israeli reprisals against Lebanon which, although not perhaps on the same level of cynical and amoral cruelty, have none the less resulted in many more deaths than the Maalot tragedy itself (not sparing women or children) and have probably sown the seeds of terrorism in the minds of yet more Palestinian refugees.

What remains puzzling is the attitude of the Russians. Several times in the past few months their leaders have made public

statements which have been interpreted, by Israeli and by some Western commentators, as urging the Syrians and Palestinians to greater intransigence. Yet they continue to assert their right to a role in the peacemaking process, and even sent Mr Gromyko to Cyprus to confer with Dr Kissinger in mid-September.

Their latest outburst against "Zionism and its imperialist allies" comes in a joint communiqué issued with the Libyan Government, whose Prime Minister, Major Jalloud, has been visiting Moscow. As the Libyan regime is probably the most fanatically anti-communist in the Arab world, the rapprochement with the Soviet Union seems unlikely to be full-hearted—and indeed some Kremlinologists detect signs of disagreement in the phrasing of the apparently cordial communiqué. In so far as it is real, it is probably aimed less against Israel than against Egypt, whose relations with both Libya and Russia have deteriorated so conspicuously of late. It still seems that the Russians are not concerned to prevent peace in the Middle East so much as to prevent the establishment of a Pax Americana.

Indian nuclear explosion

From Dr Bikash Sinha

Sir, As an Indian scientist working in Britain, I have a few points about your recent leader "India joins the Nuclear Powers" (May 20). India, no doubt, has become a potential bomb maker, but the long-term implications of the peaceful use of atomic energy are more socio-economic than political, which is indeed, as I believe, the aim of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

The advanced technology required for such a purpose acts as a spin-off to intricate nuclear technology, useful for mining, power and even agriculture. Such a spin-off cannot be expected from a bomb. More important, the technology developed is indigenous and therefore the cost of such a nuclear plant is somewhat irrelevant, particularly so, because the Plutonium used was obtained from the reactors.

Admittedly, India is a poor country, but to concentrate the entire scientific resources on agriculture would be rather naive; a balanced economic climate can be achieved only if a country develops a highly advanced technology along

with a basic agriculture—and that is what India is trying to do. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, BIKASH SINHA, Department of Physics, King's College, WC2, May 20.

From Mr Brian Wrobel

Sir, With regard to the recent Indian nuclear explosion, it may be pertinent to note that according to a 1968 UN report a modest nuclear explosion of 100 kilotons equivalent to the tune of \$1,700 million over 10 years, whilst a small, high quality, force requires over the same period of time a budget of \$5,600 million. If the former is the desired aim, it is reducing the compounded Indian Civilian Growth rate to minus 3.33 per cent per annum. If it is the latter, the Indian defence budget will be raised to 37 per cent of GNP by 1980, and in constant terms the GNP itself will be that date be 25 per cent less than it was in 1968.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN WROBEL, 6 Lynne Court, 20 Goldhurst Terrace, NW6, May 19.

Apprehended children

Margaret Dawson is parent of a dually-handicapped child, and chairman of a home catering for such and adults. I am deeply to see alternatives to the hospitals, whose size and makes tragedies, such as South Oxendon, so much ent, there seems too little of the active membership and the totally helpless. One come for MP's parents is concerned to press for? Would it not be both and more humane if each authority were involved in two types of home—one for youngsters, who might o a larger unit with work the other for the children basic nursing and safety? handicapped occurring in all areas—are sufficient efforts, involve parents in com-

munity care for their children and young people? The success of such societies leads one to wish that much more could be done to help families pool their skills to augment statutory provision. Few parents wish to part permanently from their handicapped child. All parents need respite.

Yours faithfully, MARGARET DAWSON, 4 Florence Boot Close, University Park, Nottingham, May 16

Trade union Bill

From Mr Cyril Crabtree

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Harry Samuels (Letters, May 16) says that the last government gave to registered unions a licence (S.96 Industrial Relations Act, 1971) to induce breaches of commercial contracts, whilst imposing the severest of penalties on unregistered unions who do the same thing. He chides Mr Whitelaw for suggesting that the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill provides "a licence for a union to do almost anything it chooses in pursuit of industrial action".

Whilst Mr Samuels's interpretation of S.96 is undoubtedly correct, it ought in fairness to point out the provisions of S.98 which do impose a restraint upon organizations, whether registered or not, who seek to induce breaches of commercial contracts with extraneous parties, ie persons who are not parties to the industrial dispute, and who have not in contemplation or furtherance of that dispute, taken any action in material support of a party to it.

Mr Whitelaw would, it appears, be justified in his censure of the proposed new measures.

Yours faithfully, CYRIL CRABTREE, 31 Tabors Avenue, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex.

Valuing art treasures

From Mr Hugh Leggatt and Mr George J. Levy

Sir, The Duke of Bedford, to whom the nation owes an incalculable debt not only for preserving Woburn and its treasures but making them accessible to all, draws attention (May 20) to the dangers to our national heritage posed by a wealth tax.

We, as members of the art and antique trade, feel we must stress a difficulty to which the Duke does not refer and which is fundamental to the whole problem of including chattels in such a tax. Who would presume to rate themselves as qualified to undertake an accurate annual valuation of the contents of Woburn?

This intractable problem of valuation naturally extends from such splendid inherited accumulations of

works of art to collections, whatever their scale, which have been formed by living collectors. In view of the equally incalculable debt owed by our public museums and galleries to the far-sighted connoisseurship and generosity of active collectors, it would be a fatal error of judgment to discourage by recurring fiscal penalties the continuance of this civilized tradition.

Moreover, a wealth tax applied to works of art would run counter to the long-established policy of governments to encourage by legislation and otherwise the retention of works of art in this country.

Yours faithfully, HUGH LEGGATT, Legatt Brothers, 20, GEORGE J. LEVY, H. Blairmore & Sons Ltd, 36 New Bond Street, W1.

Nurses' pay

From Miss M. Fraser Gamble

Sir, Mr Cropper in his letter on agency nurses (*The Times*, May 16) correctly points out the benefits and allowances enjoyed by nurses in the National Health Service are not available to nurses employed by agencies. Nevertheless, it is very evident that it is to the considerable financial advantage of nurses (especially those newly qualified, and at least in the short term) to opt out of receiving these benefits by joining nursing agencies—basically profit-making organizations.

Mr Cropper's argument overlooks a growing practice among National Health Service nurses, whereby they work for agencies in their own time, those newly qualified, and at least in the short term) to opt out of receiving these benefits by joining nursing agencies—basically profit-making organizations.

Mr Cropper's argument overlooks a growing practice among National Health Service nurses, whereby they work for agencies in their own time, those newly qualified, and at least in the short term) to opt out of receiving these benefits by joining nursing agencies—basically profit-making organizations.

How can they be expected to give of their best to the demanding jobs of nursing and bringing up a family

when their free time is being eroded in this way? Stress, and the mental and physical health of nurses themselves are surely placed in jeopardy within such a self-defeating system.

I agree with Mr Cropper that agencies provide a useful service and in my experience, the problem that now concerns us, however, is that they have recently proliferated at such an alarming rate with the result that too high a proportion of qualified staff working in the National Health Service hospitals (at least in London) are from agencies and it is this badly balanced situation that urgently needs adjustment in the best interest of patients, the nursing service and the nurse training programme.

In answer to the main problems raised in this letter lies principally with the low rates of pay being offered by the National Health Service to qualified nurses, particularly at the staff nurse and ward sister grade.

Yours faithfully, MAUREN FRASER GAMBLE, Dale Cottage, Wintertown, Salisbury, May 17.

Capital punishment

From Mr Walter Bluhm

Sir, Mr George Gale's and Lord Denning's pleas for the restoration of capital punishment do not convince me. Mr Gale (letter, May 17) refers to Maalot. I am a Jew. The massacre at Kiryat Shmona after Maalot hurt me grievously. So did the deaths at Nabatieh and throughout the murders in Dublin and throughout Ireland.

Capital punishment is evil. It is not an established deterrent. It clearly does not deter fanatics. There are other objects for their activities than "to free from their graves the corpses of executed hijackers".

There is enough barbarism in the world. Let us not add to it but instead be grateful that we have a humane Silverman lived long enough to witness the fulfillment of his life's ambition—the abolition in this country of an archaic barbaric punishment which to her credit Israel has persistently refused to put on her Statute Book.

Yours faithfully, WALTER BLUHM, 98 East End Road, Finchley, N3, May 19.

Only the unlikely nomination of a nincampoop would justify the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury refusing to elect the one and only candidate presented by the Crown.

Resistance in the majority of cases would prove an affront to the Crown and a last resort of particular choice. Moreover, were such resistance to be offered this would by no means be seen as the Church's refusal but that of a handful of men in Canterbury, several of whom are themselves holding office as a direct result of the state's nomination.

Canterbury and York are alone in the Anglican communion in their refusal to elect men for high office and while no perfect process exists, that of election by the Church brings the business into the open, restores ancient rights to priests and laity and the Church is seen to be managing her own affairs on the principle we should strive for is that voiced long ago by Leo the Great that "he who presides over all should be chosen by all".

Yours faithfully, D. C. DARLEY, The Vicarage, Craghead, Stanley, co Durham, May 20.

Publicity after prison

From Mr Herbert van Thal

Sir, There has been much comment in your columns over our present day awry society. Sticking out like a sore thumb is the report of a television company's reception to a British youth recently released from prison by the authorities for peddling dope, by housing him in an especially suite of a luxury hotel.

What can world opinion be?—that the British honour their wrongdoers—give praise to those who break the law and breaking not merely the British law, but the law of the country in which they were a visitor.

The dignity of the Turkish authorities of that very considerable country must be sorely tried at our extraordinary behaviour.

Yours, etc, HERBERT VAN THAL, Reform Club, Pall Mall, SW1, May 21.

The Croucher and heir

From Mr Gordon McGregor

Sir, Alan Gibson's tribute to a Gloucestershire father and son (Sportsview, May 15) recalled a hot west-country morning in the early fifties. Opening the attack for the University of Bristol against a touring Cambridge college, I was deluded, by a few quick successes, to ward a vision of early lunch and an afternoon swim. A slight delirium, a buzz from the pavilion, and a party figure emerged with a look of mild surprise, fostering our hunch that we might be "through" the real baring.

What followed was a sharp lesson in line and length, as the best we could offer was peremptorily dismissed to all parts of the ground. Withdrawn, chastened, from the row to ruminate at third-man, near the score board, I was quizzed after my mysterious assault. "Reverend G. L. Jessop", came the grinning reply. "We were a bit short, so we picked him up on the way over."

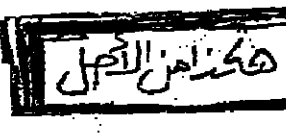
Self esteem repaired, I felt—like Mr Gibson at his Cornish revelation—briefly in touch with the Immortal.

Yours faithfully, GORDON MCGREGOR, Principal, Bishop Otter College, Chichester, Sussex, May 20.

Archbishop's election

From the Reverend Derrick C. Darley

Sir, Your correspondent Canon Robinson strains at the goat and swallows the camel, since the point at issue is whether the state should continue to nominate Bishops, Archbishops, Deans, Archdeacons, etc.



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving Investing and House-Purchase HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

For Saving Investing and House-Purchase HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

Move to obtain state funds for development of the Co-op

By Corina... formal agreement was reached yesterday between Co-op and the Labour... national executive committee to ask the Government to make public funds available for the development of co-operative... des state loans and... Co-op business... be made available for... Co-operative owner... the construction, pub... motor, and leisure in... as well as funding new... institutions... joint statement, released... party and the Co-op... (central link for the... the Wholesale Society... mail societies throughout... said that the Govern... would now take steps to... Co-operative Develop... Agency. This would have... ment-appointed board... be Co-op nominating half... Co-ops... agency should have at... special funds available to... out its tasks for the... Co-op movement, on a basis... able to those made avail... by the last Labour Govern... the Industrial Re... Corporation in

Property chief attacks new tax proposals

By Margaret Drummond... Amid fears and rumours over the liquidity crisis facing the property sector, Mr G. A. Mobbs, chairman of Slough Estates, one of the largest British industrial development groups, launched a vigorous attack on government... Speaking at his group's annual general meeting he claimed that the proposed property taxes would be a disincentive to industrial investment and improvement in working conditions... "Were it not for the property companies' investment of large amounts of money, industrial... would not have the availability of modern well... planned industrial premises," he said... Proposed government measures would place additional burdens on corporate liquidity, he went on, while the threat of the new taxes had seriously disrupted the normal working forces of the property market... On a rather more hopeful note, Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of the Trades House Investments, commented in his group's interim report yesterday that rental values in Central London had risen during the crisis but the market for property investments was "in a state of indecisive suspense" awaiting clarification of government measures... Meanwhile, first signs of the disinvestment of the Lyon Group, where an administrator was appointed by creditors two days ago after all efforts to overcome a cash crisis had failed, appeared with an announcement that industrial distribution group Crellon Holdings had acquired a £211,000 warehouse from the group... The fate of Whistler Securities, the parent company of the Stern empire facing serious liquidity problems, is still unknown... Mr Kenneth Cork, called in last week to advise the group, said yesterday that it was too soon to comment on the progress of discussions.

Now Barclays and Nat West cut their base rate to 12 pc

By Ian Morrison... Financial Correspondent... After a brief respite last week, Barclays and National Westminster Banks yesterday decided to follow Lloyds' lead and reduce their base rates from 12 1/2 to 12 per cent. Midland and Williams & Glyn's, however, have yet to react... Barclays took its decision late in the day in the light of what it described as a "definite easing" of money market rates during the course of the day's trading. It had not moved before, it said, because of uncertainties about trends on these markets and in American rates of interest and the possibility of some doubts in the European markets... In fact, short-term rates on the sterling interbank and certificate of deposit markets showed little net change last night from the level when Lloyds cut its base rate on May 10. They have been slightly higher in the meantime, but eased yesterday by nearly a quarter of a point... With rates under 13 per cent for periods of up to three months, there is little danger of customers indulging in "arbitrage operations"—recycling their overdrafts at a profit onto the money markets. Rates for longer periods, however, are somewhat higher... With 12 month funds on the local authority deposit market, for instance, costing more than 15 1/2 per cent, some authorities were likely to borrow more from the banks and less on the market... The banks are anxious to discourage this so-called "soft arbitrage" by relating more of the authorities' borrowing costs directly to market rates. They have already had some success in this direction with their financial sector customers... Barclays' reference to American rates reflects the fact that several leading American banks have raised their prime rates from 11 to 11 1/2 per cent since Lloyds pioneered the downturn here. But there is now a growing belief that this upturn has come to an end... The reference to Europe may reflect recent fears of upward pressures on Eurocurrency deposit rates if funds started to be withdrawn heavily from the Eurodollar market. That risk also looks less serious now, however, which made its move shortly after Barclays, also cited yesterday's fall in market rates, mentioning in addition the "reasonable buoyancy" in its liquidity... Both banks are reducing the rate payable on deposits of over £10,000 from 12 to 12 1/2 per cent. All overdrafts will be half a point cheaper, but other rates remain unchanged. Barclays' subsidiary, Barclays Bank International, is also reducing its base rate to 12 per cent.

Discovery 'could solve car exhaust problem'

By Clifford Webb... British motor manufacturers were last night studying reports from America that a research "breakthrough" by Chrysler could solve one of the industry's biggest problems—the premature collapse of exhaust clean-up devices which come into contact with leaded petrol... Chrysler Detroit announced that research in its laboratories indicated that another additive ethylene dibromide—and not lead—could be mainly responsible for poisoning the platinum-based catalysts which must be installed on 1975 United States models to reduce exhaust pollution... Mr D. Maxwell Teague, Chrysler's chief research scientist, said: "Because of the social and economic issues involved in these findings, we are making this new knowledge immediately available to the various industries and to the United States government for further study..." British cars exported to America next year must be fitted with catalytic converters which will only accept a new type of filler nozzle being installed on lead-free petrol pumps... Leaded petrol will still be on the shelves for older cars, and there are fears that motorists may inadvertently use this from cans and destroy the catalyst... A spokesman for Associated Octel, the company which supplies most of the lead added to British petrol, has not commented on this. "This is a most promising development. After so many years lead may not be so bad after all..." "The problem will now be to find a replacement for bromine and chloride additives. So far the petrol industry has not found a suitable substitute for the important task of scavenging lead from the combustion chamber..." "Without a scavenger, lead builds up into unacceptable deposits..." Chrysler emphasized that its findings were based purely on laboratory work and did not include road tests. Nevertheless, the laboratory tests were equivalent to 20,000 miles of vehicle operation... Mr Teague said the information obtained could lead to the use of a single leaded petrol for both catalytic and non-catalytic vehicles. If this does become the case, it will be doubly welcome to motor manufacturers... Not only are they required to guarantee catalyst life for thousands of trouble-free miles, but lead acts as a lubricant for key parts of the engine, and without it they expect some reliability problems... The Chrysler research also indicates that lead may have a favourable effect in minimizing sulphate emissions from vehicles. When non-catalytic cars were run on 1975-type unleaded fuel, sulphate emissions increased by more than 100 per cent... Chrysler's analysis of exhaust deposits in both non-catalytic and catalytic cars suggests that some of the lead combines with the sulphates to form lead sulphates, which are retained in the exhaust system.

Mr Simon says White House will seek full trade status for Russia

By Frank Vogel... Washington, May 22... Mr William Simon, the Secretary of the Treasury, said today that he expects the trade Reform Bill to be passed by Congress this year... The Administration, he said, is not contemplating any compromise solution to its controversial proposal in the Bill, granting most-favoured-nation status to the Soviet Union... Mr Simon said: "We feel the Bill is important for the United States and the rest of the world and that the arguments in its favour are compelling..." He announced that a meeting of the United States-Russia commercial commission here decided to recommend to its two governments that a long-term agreement should be concluded to facilitate economic, industrial and technical cooperation... Mr Simon said he hoped that this agreement could be concluded at the scheduled summit meeting this summer between President Nixon and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader... Mr Simon said that discussions in the commission sessions suggested that it was quite possible that the trade volume between the two countries would exceed \$1,000m (about £416m) this year, after totalling \$1,500m in 1973, which was double the previous year's level and almost three times as much as the 1971 level... The Treasury Secretary said the new long-term agreement would not have to be ratified by the Senate and that it was needed to place existing trade pacts between the two countries on a more permanent footing... He added that it is proposed that the new agreement should be for 10 years... The joint communiqué issued after the commission meeting noted that the United States reaffirmed its determination to get legislation granting non-discriminatory trade agreements for Russia, and that the United States would continue "the availability of the Export-Import Bank financing on a non-discriminatory basis when needed to assist United States exporters on their sales to the Soviet Union..." The Russians are evidently a little worried about questions as to their ability to repay debts. To an inquiry concerning the willingness of the Russians to give additional technical and financial data to the United States, Mr Mikhail Kuzmin, the acting Minister of Foreign Trade, stressed that his country was hopeful of significant expansion of trade with the United States and that Russia had an excellent record as a repayer of foreign loans... Talks in London: The Anglo-Soviet Joint Commission ended its three-day meeting in London with both sides expressing the hope that the two countries were entering a new era of trade and economic relations, writes Edward Townsend... In a lengthy communiqué issued after the talks, which it said had been conducted in a spirit of "mutual understanding and businesslike relations," the delegations stressed that further efforts should be made to ensure greater participation by the industry of both countries in development projects... There were good prospects for economic cooperation in the fields of the chemical, petrochemical and machine-building industries, aero-engines, fuel control systems and other aeronautical equipment, copying machines, the timber and wood-using industries and the exploitation of natural resources... Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, who presided, spoke later of the two sides' determination to move towards greater cooperation in the broad economic sphere... The meeting came just two weeks after the signing of the first 10-year economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation agreement between Britain and Russia... Mr Vladimir Kirillin, the Soviet deputy premier, who led the Russian delegation, spoke of specific projects such as oil and atomic energy developments.

Lamp on extra aid to Harland and Wolff

By Bill... Government has posted a request for further aid of £5m to Harland and Wolff shipbuilders, so that the Government can employ men who wanted to work for the firm... The decision is intended as a reminder to the people of Northern Ireland that the Government is coming under increasing pressure to refuse the aid of further British tax money to workers who are in political strikes... as made clear, however, the Government is not prepared to let the firm go under... work for 10,000 and for between 2,000 and 4,000 workers in ancillary Harland and Wolff is the employer in Northern Ireland... Government has 47 per cent of the shareholding. Since the United Kingdom and Ireland agreed to Harland and Wolff off has amounted to a total of £20m in loans, grants, and £4m in the form of £36m came from the United Kingdom and £22m from Ireland... financial assistance by the United Kingdom to Ireland in the past has been: 1971-72, £192.73; 1972-73, £181m; and 1973-74, £180m... of aid would force Ireland to have its programme or double... to Mr David Steel, chief whip in the Commons, Mr Rees agreed to a vote on the matter... increasingly irritated by the intransigence of the Government, which he claimed was not yet who took action as cooly both to the people of the province and to the taxpayers in the rest of the United Kingdom... Hoppe, chief executive of Harland and Wolff said that he had asked for a decision from Mr Rees... clear that the Government had asked for an assurance that the Government would implement an under-employment scheme at the end of last year by the Conservative Government... the terms of that under-employment scheme of about £10m was placed by the issue of a referendum on the subject of the preference shares, convertible in due course into ordinary shares. It was also agreed that the Government would provide guarantee facilities of up to a further £10m, which would be available to the company as needed up to the end of 1976... The company, Mr Hoppe said, appreciated that since the general election the Government had other pressing matters to deal with, but the implementation of the previous undertaking which was given to Harland and Wolff could finish its balance for the past year... Asked whether the company was faced with serious financial difficulties, Mr Hoppe said: "No". But the company's objective of achieving profitability in 1974's financial year appears unlikely to be achieved. In the first six months of last year the company sustained a loss of just over £5m, largely as a result of a steelworkers' strike which worked in one form or another for most of the year... On December 21 last year Viscount Rochdale, the company's chairman, said that there had been a prolonged period during which work in the yard had been virtually at a standstill and the shipbuilding programme had been disrupted... While it was made clear yesterday that the Government would not allow the company to go under, it is understood that the Government has been considering possible courses of action... It is believed that the Cabinet considered putting up more cash but that seems to have been ruled out for the moment as being politically and industrially undesirable... Two other options have apparently been considered. One of these was that the company should be completely taken into State ownership, but a clear objection to this course is that the public sector would be faced with mounting substantial losses-making enterprise and detracting from the nationalization plans being formulated by Mr Wedgwood Benn... The possibility of handing over the company completely to the Northern Ireland executive was also discussed, although the executive would have to obtain further funds from the United Kingdom Government... There are other difficulties which could lead to friction between the predominantly Protestant labour force and Catholic members of the executive. This could be overcome if the company was made the special responsibility of Mr Brian Faulkner, the chief executive of the Northern Ireland administration.

UK groups 'may be Japan share deal victims'

By Tokyo, May 22—British institutional investors may have been the victims of an improper sale of Nissan Natsugaku Kogyo Co's shares shortly before the sale conditioning company asked to go into receivership, securities industry sources said today... Mr Yuzuru Tomita, President of the Osaka Stock Exchange, said the authorities were investigating the propriety of an 80,000 share transaction that took place May 13, a few days before the company's share price began to fall sharply... Mr Tomita said company insiders may have been the sellers in the 80,000 (about £1.25m) Yen transaction... industry officials said the trade was handled by National Shoken, an Osaka-based securities company. They said the shares sold were apparently owned at least in part by Mr Masao Ushida, President of Nissan Natsugaku, although the seller appeared nominally to be Aeromaster Co, Nissan Natsugaku's chief manufacturing subsidiary.

Computerized stocks service to be extended

By John Whitmore... Hoare & Co. Govett, one of the City's leading stockbroking firms, is to expand its computerized information service to improve the link between stockbrokers and its institutional clients... From early next month, brokers taking the firm's dataSTREAM service will be able to use the Hoare computer to inform their clients of lines of stock on offer and to send them up-to-date research material... A spokesman for Hoare's computer service said that the new service was strictly an information service and in no way a dealing service... In its circular to dataSTREAM subscribers, Hoare writes that the new system, to be known as the Stock Market Trading Information System, should improve visibility in the market and provide an additional means of placing large lines of stock... In addition, the stockbroker service will provide a more rapid link between broker and client than is currently available... At the moment dataSTREAM has about 160 subscribers. Hoare hopes to raise this to nearer 250 in the next year. Among the subscribers are 15 stockbroking firms. Most have joined up over the last year to make use of the extensive research information provided by dataSTREAM.

GEC challenge over profit

The General Electric Company and its subsidiaries yesterday challenged the Price Commission's interpretation of the Pay Code in relation to profit... Appearing before Mr Justice Mocatta in the High Court, Mr Leonard Lewis, QC, for the company, said the commission had purported to establish a "reference level" for GEC and its subsidiaries, which had been treated as one enterprise or unit... The Chrysler research also indicates that lead may have a favourable effect in minimizing sulphate emissions from vehicles. When non-catalytic cars were run on 1975-type unleaded fuel, sulphate emissions increased by more than 100 per cent... Chrysler's analysis of exhaust deposits in both non-catalytic and catalytic cars suggests that some of the lead combines with the sulphates to form lead sulphates, which are retained in the exhaust system.

Credit curb on German banks

Frankfurt, May 22—Banks may use rediscount credit facilities only up to 75 per cent of totals with effect from May 31, the West German Federal Bank decided at its central council meeting here... Dr Klaus Flassbeck, the bank president, told a press conference that this would reduce the credit potential of banks by 2,000m Deutsche Marks (about £420m)... He said the move was made partly to neutralize the excess liquidity that flowed into Germany because of the bank's support activities on the foreign exchange market.

Estimates for consumer spending up by £60m

Estimates of consumer spending for the first quarter of 1974 are up by £60m above the earlier figures. This represents a fall of just over 1 per cent on a final quarter of 1973, figures released by the Central Statistical Office... Annual rate of increase over previous quarter... 1972 Q1: 8,329 (3.5%)
1972 Q2: 8,462 (3.6%)
1972 Q3: 8,585 (3.9%)
1972 Q4: 8,739 (4.1%)
1973 Q1: 9,017 (4.1%)
1973 Q2: 8,832 (3.7%)
1973 Q3: 8,923 (3.8%)
1973 Q4: 8,923 (3.8%)
1974 Q1: 9,530 (6.1%)

Bass profits down by 4.6 pc

Pre-tax profits of Bass Charrington, the country's largest brewery combine, fell by 4.6 per cent to £27.2m in the first 28 weeks to April 13... The setback is attributed to the substantial rises in costs and delays in obtaining an increase in the beer price until March... The stock market, however, was prepared for the news and the shares closed unchanged on the day at 83p... Financial Editor, page 21

TUC leaders press claim for British water reactor

By Alan Hamilton... Labour Staff... TUC leaders yesterday urged Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, to accept the British produced steam-generating heavy water reactor as the basis for the country's nuclear energy programme, in preference to American and Canadian systems which are also under consideration... Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the electricians' union and chairman of the TUC's fuel and power committee, presented Mr Varley with a nine page document, the result of seven months of discussions between the TUC and the power supply industry, equipment suppliers and technical experts. The document admits that the preference for a British-built reactor system is "a finely balanced decision..." The TUC says that any nuclear energy programme should be on a limited scale, as the United Kingdom has good supplies of domestically produced coal and essentially good supplies of oil. In the 1980s the principal generating fuels should be nuclear and oil, with other more efficient uses being found for much of the country's coal production... Union leaders also criticize the Central Electricity Generating Board for preferring foreign and larger power stations. Mr Chapple said after yesterday's meeting that experience and without that in its large generating station, only one piece of equipment had to develop a fault for half of that station's capacity to be out of commission for months at a time... In addition, the TUC says that choosing the Westinghouse PWR system would mean a short term trade deficit with France, where most of the reactor components would be bought. But it adds the qualification that the export potential of any nuclear system, including British ones, is likely to be limited because of the massive loans that would have to be offered to potential customers to buy them.

"New taxes could set back industrial investment by a decade"

The Chairman of Slough Estates, Mr G. A. Mobbs, called for better understanding of the contribution made to the economy by the property industry at the company's annual general meeting held yesterday... "Were it not for the property companies' investment of large amounts of money, industry would not have the availability of modern well-planned industrial premises. For instance, few of our company's customers would be able to raise money both for the provision and expansion of their premises and for productive working capital..." "Britain faces a period of economic problems which can only be solved if the British industry can increase its investment in new plant and machinery. People who work in industry should be accommodated in modern, clean surroundings. The disincentives created by these new taxes could set back such investments and improved working conditions by a decade..." "The thrust of the new property taxes has seriously disrupted normal working forces of the property market and has affected the liquidity of a number of property companies. The uncertainty that arises from the freezing of business rents has further aggravated the situation..." "The proposed government measures would handicap constructive investment and place an additional burden upon corporate liquidity..." "Today commercial and industrial property is owned by the nation as a whole through pension funds, insurance companies, shareholders and the small investor. The discriminatory impact of government policy will therefore damage everybody's savings and future security..." "Regarding the company's liquidity, I am glad to advise you that we have no cause for concern. This morning we considered the results for the first quarter of 1974 and they are according to forecast and show a growth over the corresponding period last year..." "Looking to the future we are confident that the company's growth will continue as a large part of our future development is now concentrated abroad."

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various commodities and currencies. Includes sections for 'Rises', 'Falls', 'THE POUND', and 'Commodities'. Lists items like Ribbeck & W., Barcham Coy, etc. with their respective price changes.

Table showing Results for 1973 (Year ended December 31st) for 1973 and 1972. Columns include Profit before tax, Gross rental income, home-overseas, and Gross dividend per share for the year.

Estimates for consumer spending up by £60m

Table showing Annual rate of increase over previous quarter for 1972 and 1973. Columns include Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 for both years, with values in £m and %.

Table titled 'On other pages' listing various business appointments, meetings, and reports. Includes names like G. P. V. Holdings, G. P. V. Holdings, etc.

Advertisement for Slough Estates Ltd. featuring the company logo and contact information: Bedford Avenue, Slough, Berks, SL1 4RJ, England. Tel: Slough 20303.

السؤال الجوهري

BY THE
Trafalgar
chan

Price rises in industry at a peak last month

By Hugh Clayton
Price increases in industry last month reached their highest number and their highest average since the start of Phase Three, according to the latest monthly survey by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

The institute recorded 683 rises with an average of 12 per cent compared with the previous record of 636 and just over 10 per cent in January. It comments that the lull in February and March seems to have been temporary.

It attributes the high level of increases last month to the effects of the rises awarded to the British Steel Corporation in March. Although the number of rises given to Category One companies rose faster than for Category Two, the size of increases rose much faster with Category Two.

Move to boost rail freight

More than 100 of the largest companies in Britain have been asked to consider sending goods by rail rather than by road. Mr Fred Mulley, Minister for Transport, has written to the companies asking them to take part in discussions with British Rail to see how much of their road traffic could be diverted to rail.

Possible action by the Government or British Rail to encourage the transfer of freight to the railways will also be discussed.

Collective bargaining best method for small firms, CIR study says

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff
A report published by the Commission on Industrial Relations today encourages small companies to take part in collective bargaining as the best method of determining pay and working conditions, dealing with common problems, resolving conflicts and grievances and achieving orderly change.

"These matters are of concern to firms of all sizes. Basically therefore, provided support for it exists, we conclude that collective bargaining is relevant to small firms and properly conducted can make a positive contribution to the achievement of the overall objectives of the business," the report says.

TWA cool on route-sharing

Washington, May 22—Trans World Airlines has given a lukewarm response to a Pan American Airways proposal that the two United States airlines should consolidate their operations and share all revenues on the main North Atlantic routes served by both.

Mr Maurice Bennett, managing director of Wiggins Teape, said that the balance of world supply and demand of wood pulp for the industry became increasingly tight in 1973 and with the oil crisis pulp suddenly became in short supply.

Mech case, in which a dispute over recognition led to a six-month strike and a confrontation between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Industrial Relations Act. The report says that few small companies seem to have acknowledged a need for workplace trade unionism and there is often a resistance both on the part of employer and employees towards it.

This is matched by lack of knowledge about small firms on the part of unions and a feeling that disputes involving a few employees can take up as much of a union official's time as those involving many thousands of workers in a large company.

End seen to paper famine

By Edward Townsend
Consumers, printers and papermakers have overreacted to the present paper shortage which could disappear by the end of the year, the head of one of Britain's largest papermakers said last night.

Mr Bennett, speaking to printers at the opening of Paper Point, his company's consultancy centre in London, blamed the industry for "stoking the fires of inflation". The only one who really gained was the lucky man who owns the trees.

workers and this can lead to the union itself being blamed by the employer for causing the issue to arise.

The report concludes that trade unions and employers' associations should improve their advisory services to small firms and try to involve them in their industrial relations activities. The Department of Employment should begin a programme of guidance for small firms and their employees in industrial relations and its conciliation and advisory service should develop specialist branches within each of its nine regions to deal with small firms.

UK second in hourly output growth

Germany, 14.9 per cent for Italy and 14.2 per cent for Sweden. Changes in exchange rates play an important role in the calculation of these labour costs and if the comparison is based on national currency values then the United Kingdom finds itself with an 8.3 per cent rise, somewhat higher than most other countries except for Italy, which had a 14.4 per cent increase.

Output per man-hour in the United Kingdom according to the study, rose by 8.9 per cent, which was better than all other countries except Japan, where the rise was 18.3 per cent.

Airline head opposed to 'European power block'

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
European airlines should not form a power block opposed either to the Americans or to other countries outside the EEC, Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways, said yesterday.

Talking to the future of civil aviation to the Royal Society of Arts, in London, Mr Nicolson agreed that there was much to be said for arguments by the European Parliament in favour of simplifying, improving and rationalising air transport.

Wealth tax 'may need 8,000 Revenue staff'

A staff of 2,000 to 8,000 might be needed to sort out the problems of the wealth tax, Mr Norman Price, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, said yesterday.

He told delegates at the annual conference of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in Scarborough, Yorkshire, that the tax was a big exercise needing a lot of thought.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour ignorance on private enterprise

From Mr J. Brian Crawford
Sir, I am pleasantly surprised to read in your columns Mr Healey's assurance that Labour is not out to destroy private industry. However, he and his colleagues are likely to destroy private enterprise unintentionally through ignorance of the conditions in which it thrives.

They are, in particular, busy creating a climate which inhibits productivity from increasing: 1. We are urged to re-equip. When we do, our employees naturally ask what is in it for them. The answer is £12 per week. How much productivity does Mr Healey think you can buy for a 2½ per cent or 3 per cent rise in pay? Even this cannot be paid over at the time management requires.

Taxing communications

From Mr David Murby
Sir, Mr Eric Brumet's problem (May 20) is easy to solve. It results simply from a breakdown in communications between the Inspector and the Collector of Taxes.

When he receives his next notice of assessment under Schedule D, based on estimated figures, he should lodge an appeal in the usual way within 30 days.

Increased productivity is postponed. 6. Increased capital gains tax on sales of land takes away cash otherwise available for new equipment. An increase in productivity is removed; 7. The cautious growth of government papers, white and green, absorb management time and divert managers from managing.

The list could be endless. This letter is a plea for Mr Healey, and his friends, to change their attitude. If they will work to create a climate favourable, or not, to the private enterprise, then industry would achieve the increased level of productivity necessary to create the wealth needed to protect and improve this country's standard of living.

Wage rises and swingeing garages

From Mr H. I. Alexander
Sir, In your issue of May 18 your Business News staff, reporting an increase of wages to garage workers, prophesied a steep rise in motor repair and servicing charges as a result.

Why should this be so? Even for skilled mechanics, who constitute the minority among garage workers, the wage award is of the order of some 6p per hour. Why, then, should the motorist be compelled meekly to pay a swingeing increase in repair and servicing charges?

money unless that direct for the greater part of in the management of assets. It matters not what charges interest to the for that loan.

I am one of many of such a position. How my company be financed it is too young and too with too short a history merchant bank to be in. Why is it wrong for me other employment? My is now the world's best leader in its line—how the national interest to be broken? What is my company do to munity by seeking to world, by seeking exp half its production go and by providing emp a development area? Initiative is penalized, company forced into li through lack of finance replace those experts, our foreign competitor replace them with i higher prices and lowe

Children's k

From Mrs Thalia S.
Sir, To criticise the tax reform as disc against wives (Vera May 9) ignores the nu tant point that it is a f sure against children.

As the divorced i three small children I consequences of my fut reduction in disposab (figure supplied by husband's) accounts immeasurably more s them than for me. I my opportunities; I cated, I am clothed, m; is unlikely to increas nor need looking afte being 3, 6 and 7, will these things for many come; and in the norm of events their father income would have se them these opportu At the time of the d court, too, by fixing t tance in the light o ditions current at t presumably also th; were entitled to such ties. Chancellor He different; were thes he had in mind? THALIA S. JOLL, 21 Dawson Place, London, W2.

Ultramar

Company Limited

Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Campbell L. Nelson, at the 38th Annual General Meeting on 22nd May, 1974.

In our Annual Report we have given you a full and pictorial view of what we have been doing in Ultramar. The highlights are: firstly, record financial results for 1973 which gave us a cash flow from operations of £14,757,000 and a profit after tax of £7,844,000. I learnt a few days ago that on these results we are, based on profits over a ten year period, amongst the very top growth companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Our profit in 1964 was £398,000. Secondly, our technical problems at the Quebec Refinery were solved and we were able to place the Quebec refining and marketing operation on a full profit and loss basis on 1st June 1973, which gave us a good profit for the last seven months of the year. The Quebec Refinery is in excellent condition and during this month has been running at over 110,000 barrels per day.

we engaged last year have expired or will do so shortly. We shall have no problems in replacing such tonnage as may be required for our operations. We shall also have two 90,000 ton American flag tankers, on which we have 20 year charters, entering our service during 1974.

based in the main on historic costs and do not allow for the high replacement costs. In our case, the return on funds we employed in 1973, equity and borrowed, was only 11 per cent and on sales revenue it was 4.6 per cent. The second important factor is that, despite the uncertainties, an independent group of companies such as ours operating in many countries and engaged in all phases of the oil industry is able, as we have demonstrated, to operate profitably.

in large measure to overcome the difficult times in our early history and put us on the road to our present position. We mourn the loss of an outstanding personality and a good friend.

In the audience there are a number of our other top executives. They come in from Mount Kisco, New York, where we have operational headquarters; from Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City and St. John's, Newfoundland, and our UK to executives are here. When the formal business of this meeting is concluded I propose to introduce them to you. You have invested in them and on your behalf I want to thank them and our other executives and staffs for their tremendous efforts, application and skills which have led to the results I have presented to you.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Trafalgar House changes its tune

Trafalgar House shareholders hardly recognise the tone of the latest half-year statement as they remember the gloomy scene coming out of the group last year, but at least the sign of mood is, for once, a faint one. In short, and generally speaking, all the odds have first-half performance by just over a tenth and fully net earnings exactly maintained after a rise in the tax abatement level from 30 to 35 per cent.

Of that Trafalgar has been out of its profit area, and on housebuilding have been £1.6m (with the profit and sales down from £1.44m 788,000), while industrial and other activities are down some 50 per cent at £164,000 and £15m, and though no worse than last year, are certainly no better than a roughly break-even account. The backbone, then, has been property and rental income, up from £3.65m to £5.1m, and the profit in the £1.24m to £1.66m and more, mainly shipping. Taking shipping and other division whole, profits are more than £4.3m, though the figure takes in a £1.6m on sale of ships.

As far as the second half is concerned, it looks as if the pattern is going to be much the same as the first, but that there is a question, for those who dare to crystal gaze that far ahead, then focuses on the prospects for 1975. Rent freeze out, Trafalgar looks set to a slowly increasing flow of income, but the outlook in contracting is good as profits on the work overseas workload start to pick up.

For housebuilding, industrial activities and the hotel divisions, it is 22nd century on their heads on the block at stage, while shipping, of course, is shown all too often in the past that gearing can work ways rapidly and viciously. All that, however, the prospect remains that the group's operative p/e of around five to six looks a fair bet, particularly when one remembers CPP earnings would roughly double.



Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of Bass Charrington, delays in winning a price increase

BHS, despite the present margin controls, it would not be surprising to see BHS go to a premium over M & S for the first time for many a day.

Accounts: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £94m
Net assets £36.1 (£31.3m)
Net cash £8.56m (£6.45m)
Pre-tax profit £15.46m (£13.34m)
Earnings per share 15.98p (13.65p)

Bass Charrington

Higher costs all round

The 10p drop in the Bass Charrington share price since last Thursday had certainly not gone unnoticed so the market was well prepared to take the 4.6 per cent dip in pre-tax profits to £27.2m for the first 28 weeks in its stride, leaving the shares unchanged on the day at 83p.

Nevertheless, the figures are a little bit puzzling given that volume sales of beer have increased by over 7 per cent. Wines and spirits have also been buoyant, although the growth rates have apparently dropped a little below those of the corresponding part of the previous year, perhaps reflecting the delayed effects of the absence of Hironelle from the market for a couple of months last autumn and its reappearance at higher prices.

Against this, one can point to higher costs on all fronts. It would appear that ingredient prices have risen by around 100p a barrel while labour and transport are not that far behind to leave overall costs around 1p a pint higher. Again Bass was spectacularly unsuccessful in its approach to the Price Commission, managing to obtain its beer price increase a good six weeks later than Allied.

At this stage, assuming that volume maintains its firm trend, one is looking for a 10 per cent improvement in the closing 24 weeks. This implies a total pre-tax profit for the year of around £58m and a prospective p/e ratio of about 8.4 and a yield of 6.6 per cent on the forecast dividend. Inevitably the comparative attractions of Allied loom large.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £64m
Sales £298m (£258m)
Pre-tax profits £27.2m (£28.5m)
Dividend gross 2.01p (1.75p)

Ultramar

Looking to Indonesia

Ultramar's first quarter figures tell the new familiar oil company tale of reduced volume of oil refined and sold, yet huge increases in sales value and profits, thanks in part to stock price.

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Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £13.6m
Income £8.28m (£6.61m)
Pre-tax profits £2.95m (£2.26m)
Earnings per share 23p (22.8p)
Dividend gross 11.025p (10.5p)

Canada, where much of Ultramar's sales are made, froze oil prices during the period but reimburses the oil companies for the extra tax they pay on imported crude. If this limits the scope for profitability, at least it promises that consumer resistance to higher product prices may be delayed.

Exchange gains were clearly not a boosting factor here, given that the United States and Canadian dollar parities moved against Ultramar overall in the first quarter.

Venezuelan crude supplies are now looking problematical. Ultramar has bid for drilling rights in Iran and also has its Indonesian and North Sea exploration areas. Just what will be the cost disadvantages of this suggested switch out of Venezuela remains to be seen.

Against this uncertainty however, there is the expectation of oil revenues from Indonesia in July and of commercial production of gas and condensate from Badak in 1977. That will affect profits "substantially". Also there appears to be no problem in replacing currently expiring charter tonnage.

The market will be reassured to know that provision has been made against any retroactive increase in crude costs, and that Ultramar's heavy short term borrowings as of the last account have been converted largely to longer term.

Assuming product prices hold up well, the second quarter should benefit from the fact that the Quebec refinery has this month run up to over 110,000 barrels a day output, where industrial gearing starts paying off. Even so, the Ultramar price has been discounting a good first quarter and the static stance of the share as 22nd yesterday, where the p/e ratio on the latest 12 months earnings is just under 7, suggests that the short-term excitement is over.

First quarter: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £69.3m
Sales £71.3m (£34.1m)
Pre-tax profits £5.12m (£1.21m)

C.E. Heath

Expectations exceeded

Results from the insurance broking sector so far this year, although far from discreditable, have tended to be well below best expectations, and in the wake of disappointments from agricultural, food, and other traders, these are examples of "horizontal" agreements of the cartel type, which have for some time been the subject of attack in the UK. The figures are evidence to prevent restrict or distort competition within the EEC.

This principle is elaborated by examples of prohibited practices, such as price fixing, market sharing, exclusive territories, and other traders, these are examples of "horizontal" agreements of the cartel type, which have for some time been the subject of attack in the UK. The figures are evidence to prevent restrict or distort competition within the EEC.

At this level, the shares are selling at just over 9 times earnings which is a discount of some four points on the sector as a whole. The figures are evidence enough, however, that Heath has got over the ex-growth pattern of the late 1960s sufficiently for this kind of discount to be no longer justified. The yield of 5.2 per cent is also among the best to be had in the sector.

Admittedly there must now be some worries for the underwriting interests—at 37 per cent a relatively large slice of operating profits—and the second half growth rate was slowing appreciably. But on the back of a 43 per cent increase in operating profits and a 38 per cent increase from underwriting there is no reason to expect Heath to under-perform the sector on either front. And in the meantime the present year should begin to see the pay-off from the efforts in overseas markets.

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Serious doubts are now emerging from the major oil companies about the ability of the offshore supply and engineering industry to meet the construction schedules needed to get over 100 million tons of oil ashore from the North Sea by 1980.

For the companies the problem is no longer finding the oil, as Britain's offshore waters are established as a major oil producing zone. Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Energy, said on Tuesday that production by 1980 would be between 100 million and 140 million tons a year—enough to make the country self-sufficient.

While the oil companies are not prepared publicly to dispute these estimates, there is a growing feeling within the departments of the oil companies that the procurement of supplies that the minister is being over-optimistic.

The problems that have beset the construction of the production platforms for the Forties, Auk and Brent fields can be dismissed as teething troubles and already attributable to the inexperience of the contractors and sub-contractors of working

to specifications necessary to withstand the weather and sea conditions in the North Sea.

But looming large in the minds of the contract chiefs is the worldwide shortage of steel, large diameter pipeline, and the specialist equipment needed to get the oil ashore.

While it is within the capacity of British industry, given sufficient encouragement and help from the Government, to produce a large proportion of the equipment needed, there are certain specialist items that British industry does not have the experience or expertise to manufacture.

Much of this equipment is manufactured in the United States. But as the renewed search for oil in the Gulf of Mexico gathers momentum and produces new finds, the British offshore construction effort could find vital equipment being diverted into the United States market.

Shortages of steel, equipment and manpower are not, however, likely to affect the exploration effort in the North Sea. The new semi-submersible rigs now being constructed for work in North European waters will not operate economically in the

more shallow and calmer waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr Varley's forecast that the production level of between 100 and 150 million tons can be maintained throughout the 1980s is to be correct, a large number of significant new discoveries must be made before the end of this decade.

The Government figures are based on information provided by the oil companies and assume these new finds will be made. It is generally accepted that both the oil companies and the Whitehall experts tend to be cautious rather than optimistic in their prognostications.

Nevertheless, finding these new fields will prove considerably more difficult and costly than the discovery of the first ten fields.

But there is the potential within the offshore areas already licensed to meet the additional demand needed to keep Britain self-sufficient in the 1980s. In addition, there are large tracts of ocean that have not been offered for exploration.

No new allocations will be made until after the Government publishes its North Sea policy review later in the summer.

Improving oilfield technology could also come to Britain's aid. Out of the ten commercial fields,

proven oil reserves are 895 million tons. The term proven means that the oil companies are virtually certain that this amount of oil can be extracted from the reservoirs.

On top of this there are 165 million tons of "probable" reserves where the companies think they have a better than 50 per cent chance of extracting oil, and finally there are 100 million tons of "possible" reserves in these fields where the chance of production is less than 50 per cent.

As technology improves oil that previously could only be classified as probable now becomes proven and possible reserves are upgraded to probable.

But the North Sea holds one final unknown for the oil explorers. The size of the fields are determined after drilling three or four deflection wells, whereas on land, where drilling is less costly, up to ten holes are sunk to fix the size of the reserves.

As has happened in the Danish sector of the North Sea, oilfields do not always live up to their initial potential.

Roger Vielvoye

Equipment shortages threaten the North Sea oil bonanza

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N. D. F. Bohm looks at the Brussels Commission's competition policy EEC sets merger problem for lawyers

mon law has been broadly successful in allowing lawyers to perform this task.

The difficulty has been to bridge the gap between the broad principles set out in the treaty and their practical application. The foundation of many decisions of the Commission applying Article 85 has been an economic analysis of the effects of an agreement on the market, and has paid little attention to other practical effects of entry.

But law made in Europe has been directly applicable in Britain for some 15 months, and an assessment of its effects.

This article deals with the impact of European law on commercial agreements; the legal framework of the common agricultural policy, freedom of movement of workers and the harmonization of VAT and company law also require scrutiny.

Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome, which is the centrepiece of European Economic Community competition law, became part of United Kingdom law on January 1, 1973. It prohibits, under pain of fines, and renders void and unenforceable at law, agreements or concerted practices which may affect trade between member states, and which prevent, restrict or distort competition within the EEC.

This principle is elaborated by examples of prohibited practices, such as price fixing, market sharing, exclusive territories, and other traders, these are examples of "horizontal" agreements of the cartel type, which have for some time been the subject of attack in the UK. The figures are evidence to prevent restrict or distort competition within the EEC.

As well as deciding appeals from the Commission, the Court interprets the treaties on request from the courts of member states. It does not, however, decide the cases, but remits them to the advice of the Commission. The Commission's role is the decision and its reasoning that make the law, and a merely advisory opinion on interpretation fits uncomfortably into the scheme.

When that advisory opinion (or judgment on appeal from the Commission) is the single judgment of a court of seven or nine judges of different nationalities, and is frequently a compromise expressed in language of delicate diplomacy, only a brave man would chart the future by it.

An example of lack of reasoning on the part of the Court itself is the judgment in which it held that copyright articles marketable in one member state could not be held to infringe the manufacturer's separate copyright in another member state. The apparent conflict with the treaty provisions preserving the property (including copyright) laws of national legal systems was explained away by the Court on the basis that it was not the rights themselves but merely their exercise that was affected by the judgment.

But where a right consists of the power to restrain a copyright infringement, to prevent the exercise of the right is to destroy it: the distinction is quite without meaning.

It must also seem significant that the Court has twice reversed the parties to agreements alleged to infringe Article 85. The reasoning in these cases has been puzzling and the results powerful.

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In an attempt to overcome some of these uncertainties, the Commission has from time to time issued press statements on such subjects as exclusive agency agreements, patent licence agreements, cooperation agreements and minor (ie, economically insignificant) agreements. These statements, which "do not prejudice the interpretation of the law" but give somewhat limited help, and have been subject to changes of mind on the part of the Commission.

In 1962 it saw no objection to exclusive patent licences, but in 1972 the restriction on the grant of an exclusive licence from granting further licences was considered likely to prevent restrict or distort competition (although capable of being exempted by the Commission under certain conditions, including the prohibition of exclusive marketing areas).

In the field of commercial agency, a 1962 press notice expressed acceptance of exclusive agency arrangements, and no block exemption for them was thought necessary when one was provided in 1967 for certain

categories of exclusive distributorship. But in a largely unnoticed aside in a cartel decision the Commission later interpreted its own previous remarks so as to exclude almost all independent agents from the scope of its earlier notice.

It may be that some of these difficulties flow from the creation of a common market covering several different legal systems (although Anglo-Scots experience would hardly suggest this). The Commission's solution is the harmonization of laws, and the new member states are at present being consulted on a proposal, already approved by the Six, for a directive on the law of commercial agency.

This directive would require the member states to adopt a mandatory for all such agreements a series of requirements as to form and content which, with all respect to their draftsman, have the appearance of having been culled from a rough first draft of such an agreement.

The European Communities Act, which embodied a directive on the harmonization of company law, succeeded in preserving flawlessly the ambiguity of the original directive

on the question whether the "order forms of a company" (on which its registered number must appear) mean those used by the company to order goods, those supplied by the company for the use of others when ordering goods from it, or both. These are unhappy precedents for the quality of harmonized law.

The common feature of the matters outlined in this article is that they arise from law made directly by organs of the European Communities. They are effectively untouched by the British Parliament, and are thus the result of the apparently irrevocable transfer of sovereignty purported to be undertaken by the European Communities Act.

It is significant that the clearest and most emphatic judgments of the European Court have been those in which it has asserted the supremacy of Community Law over the Acts of the legislatures of the member states, whether enacted before or after the Community Law involved.

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The B.F. Goodrich Company
(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America)

Authorised
US \$250,000,000

in 50,000,000 shares of common stock of US \$5 par value each

Issued and fully paid at 6th May 1974

US \$72,791,330

In addition, US \$10,000,000 in 10,000,000 shares of Series Preferred Stock of US \$1 par value each have been authorised, of which US \$250,000 in 250,000 shares of US \$7.85 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A of US \$1 par value each, have been issued.

Of the issued and fully paid shares of common stock, 255,529 shares of common stock were held at 6th May 1974 by The B. F. Goodrich Company in treasury.

The Council of The Stock Exchange in London has admitted all the 14,558,266 shares of common stock of The B.F. Goodrich Company in issue at 6th May 1974 to the Official List. Particulars relating to The B.F. Goodrich Company are available in the statistical service of Extel Statistical Services Limited and Moodies Services Limited, and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 7th June 1974 from:-

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20 Fenchurch Street
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Atlas House 1 King Street
London EC2V 8DU

Food volume growth likely

reign on the British Home share price has been need with the news that the capital expenditure programme will be financed in part from capital funding rather than the rights issue some of the shares of the stock were expected. Not that BHS looks idly stretched. Cash flow recently amounted to £5.88m, net cash £14.3m, the latter by the increased retention following on the continuing restraint, compared to a total capital programme of £19.2m to £24.7m.

At this stage, assuming that volume maintains its firm trend, one is looking for a 10 per cent improvement in the closing 24 weeks. This implies a total pre-tax profit for the year of around £58m and a prospective p/e ratio of about 8.4 and a yield of 6.6 per cent on the forecast dividend. Inevitably the comparative attractions of Allied loom large.

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Business Diary: After Hull? • Freeman, ICI and Lyon

makers relish fields there are no runaway bids, there is an overdrive to be made on the part of the panel.

General of the Takeover Panel originally a post for a two-year period which expired two years ago and his planned successor, Lord Shawcross, has been announced. But still no sign of the man on whom his mantle rested, even though a must now be imminent.

There is a good outside bet that at this stage it is a banker who will be a banker at all. The old doubters prefer the old tradition to be upheld by a corporate chief from another blue-chip bank. But there will be no shortage of ability, the practical to their appointment considerable.

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measure). Warburgs (whence Ian Fraser) might take a similar view if approached for one of the men.

The main responsibility for the current revision of the City Code has fallen on John Clay (Hambros), Ivor Kennington (Rothschilds) and David Macdonald (NII Samuel), while John Gillman (Samuel Montagu) has also shown a particularly keen interest in the Panel's development. None of these, however, emerged as an obvious heir apparent. And if there are runners in other stables, such as Kleinwort or Morgan Grenfell, they have yet to enter the betting lists.

So a dark horse from outside a merchant bank could yet win the race. What now seems certain is that the new chairman will have to be found and well established in his job before Lord Shawcross will wish to lay down the chairmanship of the Panel, which he has held since 1963.

Finding a successor to him could prove a harder task still. Lord O'Brien, who today succeeds Lord Shawcross as chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust's international council, must be a deputy chairman with a deputy chairman has been announced. But still no sign of the man on whom his mantle rested, even though a must now be imminent.

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to find similar strengths in his successor as well. For neither the director general nor the chairman of the Panel, whoever they may be, are going to have an easy ride during the next couple of years, at the end of which time there may or may not be a Panel left over which to preside.

ICI changes

Yesterday brought official confirmation from ICI of the retirement of Norman Freeman, who has been responsible for the ICI Pension Fund for the past 15 years or so—and a firm denial from Freeman himself that his going has anything to do with the troubles of the Lyon fund is heavily involved.

There had been unfortunate inferences to that effect but they were totally unfounded, said Freeman. After 28 years with ICI—21 years as head of the insurance side and 15 years of combining that with management of the investment side (which embraces the pension fund)—he is now looking forward to a "good rest".

Though 62 is the normal staff retirement age at ICI, a number of senior managers retire earlier, the minimum age being 57. Freeman, who is now 58, said he would ICI verbally several years ago and in writing last year that he wanted to retire for personal reasons and to make way for other ambitious and able subordinates.

Taking over

Redman Heenan International, the Worcester-based heavy and specialised engineering group, has found the new chief executive it has so assiduously sought for the past eight months. John Watkinson, 45, a director of Fosroc International, joined the board

of RHI yesterday for a three-month "run-in" before replacing Angus Murray as managing director.

Murray, an industrial adviser to Hambros Bank, will continue as chairman. He told Business Diary last night, "When I came here in July 1971 I didn't know whether I should be staying for two days if the company collapsed around me or two years if it proved to be a turnaround situation. The group had just lost £2.5m and the banks were after blood."

"Last year we moved into profits of around £200,000 and we have made a profit in the first half of the present financial year. During that time I have been commuting from my home in Buckinghamshire and it has been a pretty exhausting business. Last September I decided that the time had come to find a permanent chief executive and have been looking ever since."

The search was made harder by the unusual qualifications required. "First and foremost I wanted an engineer with a flair for innovation to broaden our product range and lessen our dependence on the cyclical nature of heavy engineering. At the same time he had to have a proven track record as manager and administrator," Murray said.

Dr. Watkinson, an authority on the production and fabrication of metal powders, added managerial capabilities by developing Fosroc International to supply construction materials—a new line for Fosroc.

During his stewardship of the pension fund, which is the biggest industry asset except for those of the nationalised industries, ICI pensioners had received seven increases since 1961 and had beaten the cost of living index. In fact, they are currently at the highest-ever level, said Freeman yesterday.

He was unrepentant about the pension fund's involvement with Lyon. The properties the pension fund has now taken over after paying off a consortium of bank loans it guaranteed were realistically priced and higher offers had been received after ICI Pension Fund had exercised its option to buy.

Freeman's job in ICI is being split down the middle after he goes home in 30. Alvaro Long becomes general manager (investments) in his stead. Long is at present investment manager of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England and director of the Local Authorities Mutual Investment Trust. Bryan Hines, at present assistant managing director of Imperial Chemicals Insurance, also becomes managing director also in place of Freeman.

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السنة الأولى

SNIA VISCOSA

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Head Office:
Via Montebello,
18, Milan

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

held 30th April, 1974

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 30 April 1974 and chaired by Mr Luigi Santa Maria. In 1973 sales registered 308,000 million lire, an increase of 27.4% on the 1972 figure.

Sales of the whole group, taking in associated companies both in Italy and abroad, amounted to 514,000 million lire, a rise of 24.8%.

The Report describes the activities of the different Divisions in which the Company operates. The Textile Division enjoyed a good market, with demand exceeding supply. This Division's sales were up by 28.6%, and further advances were made during the year to improve the production of synthetic fibres as against artificial fibres. The proportion between these two kinds of fibre rose from 1.15% in 1972 to 1.36% in 1973.

The Chemical Division sales rose by 38.9% and those of the Engineering and Industrial Construction Division by 10.9%. The Report goes on to give full information on research activity, the labour situation and the associated companies at home and abroad. The business of these latter companies was also better in 1973 by comparison with 1972.

The Report closes with a review of the appreciable results achieved in 1973 despite the price freeze, shortage, and higher cost of raw materials. Having attained the production and trading objectives of the 1968-1973 plan, the Company has launched the 1974-1978 plan which foresees investment totalling L.250,000 million.

Finally, the Report deals with the various items in the year's accounts. Operations concluded with a net profit of 85 million lire after allowances and provisions coming to 25,616 million. The net profit was transferred to the staff security fund.

In order to be able to distribute 75 lire net per share to the shareholders an amount of 4,007 million lire has been transferred from the share premium account.

During the Meeting the Chairman gave other figures concerning the year's progress. As evidence of the Company's development, due very largely to improved efficiency, the Chairman detailed that the ratio between sales and capital invested in the production process went up from 64.9% in 1972 to 71.8% in 1973, whilst sales per member of staff rose from 9.5 million to 12.1 million lire.

Likewise the proportion of purchases to sales by value went down between the two years from 58.2% to 52.5%, making the value added as a proportion of sales go up from 41.8% to 47.5%. Results have also been positive in the first four months of the present year. Sales equalled 132,000 million lire, showing an increase of 51.9% over the same period last year.

The Meeting then approved the Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts and the proposals for transferring the net profit to the staff security fund and drawing on the share premium account to provide the shareholders with 75 lire per share. The following Directors were then confirmed in office Alessandro Brunetti, Eugenio Caffa, Libero Lenzi, Carlo Pesenti, Luigi Santa Maria, Adolfo Tini and Tullio Torchiani. After the meeting the Board of Directors confirmed the appointments of Mr. Luigi Santa Maria as Chairman and Managing Director, and of Mr. Carlo Pesenti as Vice-Chairman. The other Directors with appointments are Mr. Paolo Marinotti, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Mario Schimberni, Managing Director.

INTERIM STATEMENT



J.A. Devenish & Company Limited announces unaudited Group Results for 24 weeks ended 15th March 1974.

	This Year £	Last Year (Adjusted) £	Full Year to 28.9.73 £
Turnover - including V.A.T.	3,061,805	3,098,060	7,668,205
Turnover - adjusted to same basis as this year	3,061,805	2,864,000	7,234,000
Profit before Tax (Increase £38,915 - 27%)	180,795	141,880	874,210
Corporation Tax - estimated	94,000	58,900	362,719
Profit after Tax	86,795	82,980	511,491
Preference Dividend - net	6,243		6,243
		8,920	8,920
Profit - attributable to Ordinary stockholders	80,552	74,060	498,328
Interim Ordinary Dividend - net	50,589	45,990	165,494
Rate of Ordinary Dividend	5 1/2%	5%	16.908%

Prices were increased in February 1974 mainly to cover the increased cost of malt. The Board wish to emphasize that the full year profits are very dependent on the summer holiday trade in the South West of England. Warrants will be posted on 12th July payable on 16th July to stockholders on the register at close of business on 27th June. Ordinary Stock Register closed 28th June to 12th July.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Dunlop off to a good start, but group 'faces difficult year'

By Our Financial Staff

The profits of Dunlop's activities in the first four months of the current year have been running ahead of the same period last year despite the effects of the three day week. Sir Reay Geddes said yesterday.

He added that sales of the Pirelli operations were also up and described their profitability as satisfactory. It seemed clear, however, that the group as a whole was facing a "difficult year".

In his annual report, Sir Reay writes that the second half of last year was better than had been expected at the time of the interim statement last October. Even so, the second half had been adversely affected by rising raw material and other costs, which were not fully recoverable and then only with some delay.

In addition, profitability had been affected by industrial action in both the company's and its customers' factories. The overall impact of these disputes was to cost the company some £3.75m and the employees £1.5m. Losses from industrial disputes in the previous year amounted to some £2m.

Commenting on the trading background last year, Sir Reay states that in the EEC the problem of over capacity on the tyre business was aggravated by the effects of the energy crisis in the latter part of the year and that profits were depressed, especially in France and Germany.

In product areas outside the automotive industry, however, results were better than in 1972. In geographical terms, the main growth last year came from South America, Africa and Asia. The profit attributable to Dunlop shareholders from these areas was £1.5m, compared with £1.2m attributable profits from activities in Europe fell from £5.6m to £1.2m.

its record 1973 performance. The interim dividend is raised from 1.57p to 1.65p.

Leap at Time Products
Promising a "substantial" increase in November of about 50% pre-tax against the previous year's record £824,000, Time Products (watches and jewelry) in the event comfortably exceeds the target. It also proposes a further scrip of one-for-four.

After six months pre-tax profits were 82 per cent higher and for the full term to January 31 more than doubled from £824,000 to £1,699,000, with the trading level rising from £604,000 to £1,329,000. Earnings per share work out to 19.22p (13.98p) while the total payment is raised from an adjusted 2.02p to 2.13p.

Chas Spreckley
With interim profits up 23 per cent to £393,000, Charles Spreckley says uncertainty in the property market will adversely affect results for the current 15-month period. No interim payment is planned, but this will be taken into account later.

Gieves group
Although interest charges more than trebled to £104,000 profits of Gieves Group, the tailoring concern, jumped 43 per cent to a record £531,000 last term. This includes only three months from the Redwood book manufacturing companies. Total turnover rose from £4.3m to £6.1m.

London United Inv
Taxable profits of London United Investments, £577,000 in 1973, against £535,000 for 15 months, on turnover up from £2.35m to £3.36m. On net profits of £277,000, against £232,500, the board is proposing a dividend of 4.18p compared with 5p. Shareholders may opt to receive a scrip issue in lieu.

SA Breweries
To follow a 32 per cent rise in net profits to £28.8m (£18m) last year, South African Breweries are forecasting further sound growth this time "in the belief that consumer expenditure will be maintained at a high level". The group also hopes to contain costs.

Burco Dean
In the half year to March 31 Burco Dean, makers of domestic appliances and kitchen equipment, were badly hit by the industrial unrest and increasing costs of labour and raw materials. Taxable profits were cut from last year's peak half-time level of £666,000 to £409,000, and indications are that the group will not repeat

Northgate predicts jump in income
Mr Pat Hughes's Northgate Exploration is forecasting that pre-tax income for 1974 should reach £C16m (£6.9m) and the cash flow £C20m (£8.6m). Last year's net income was of the order of £9.1m. The forecasts assume that metal prices will remain strong with lead averaging 30c, zinc 29c, silver 50c and copper \$1.05 a pound or £1,000 a ton.

For the March quarter the cash flow rose from £3.02m to £3.71m and net income from £2.03m to £2.63m, equivalent to an increase from 34c to 44c a

share. This time, a tax provision of £1.2m has been introduced and it is expected that the tax rate for the remainder of this year and subsequently will be of the order of 50 per cent.

Production at the Tynagh mine is expected to be around 90,000 tons of concentrate compared with 49,373, 111,570 tons, following the changeover to underground mining. At Gerdrum, sales of concentrates are likely to be maintained at around 13,700 tons. The shares closed 10p lower at 310p ahead of the announcement.

Business appointments
Mr R H Grierson on GEC board

Mr R. H. Grierson has been appointed a director of the General Electric Co.

Mr John Britten has been elected to the board of The Fairway Co. Mr E. Havemann has been appointed a director of Shell UK.

Mr R. K. Merkey has been made vice-president of First National City Bank responsible for its European petroleum department.

Mr R. A. Holtbusch has been named managing director of FNB's Channel Islands subsidiary.

Miss Josephine Hart, Mr John Houslander and Mr Colin Martin have joined the board of Haymarket Publishing.

Mr John Buck has been appointed assistant general manager with special responsibilities for staff matters at Barclays Bank. He succeeds Mr Douglas White, who retires after 47 years' service.

Mr Roger Day has joined EMI's commercial electronics group as deputy managing director of SE Labs (EMI).

Mr H. T. Nicholson has become resident director in charge of the Benelux operation of A. Aronson (Holdings).

Mr M. R. T. Bryer Ash has been named president of the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain in succession to Mr P. J. D. Cooper. Senior vice-president Mr F. C. E. H. Couch and honorary treasurer Mr P. E. Brewis.

Mr Philip Morgan, chairman of IPC Consumer Industries Press and director of corporate planning for IPC Business Press, has decided on medical advice to give up these appointments. He will leave the division, after three years' service, at the end of June.

Mr G. F. Messer has become chief executive and managing director of Sales Engineering Co. Mr D. M. Munn and Mr T. F. Otway have been made vice-presidents of Kora/Fecky International, following the merger of G. K. Dickenson and Kora/Fecky, of the United States.

Mr Richard Foxwell has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Council on Calibration and Measurement in succession to Sir Harold Bishop. Mr Foxwell is succeeded as deputy chairman by Mr R. S. Medlock. Other council members whose appointments expired last December have been asked to serve another two years. The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection has announced that further appointments would be made to strengthen the council's industrial representation.

Mr D. M. Munn and Mr T. F. Otway have been made vice-presidents of Kora/Fecky International, following the merger of G. K. Dickenson and Kora/Fecky, of the United States.

Mr Nigel Beard, chief planner

Highlands & Lowlands reveal £42m surplus

Expectations for two groups in the palm oil, rubber commodity sector, Highlands & Lowlands, Para Rubber and Kufun Group, have been amply satisfied in full-time results, while Eastern Produce (Holdings), a substantial commodity trading group which Jessel Securities

group which Jessel Securities says is a 37 1/2 per cent stake comes out much better than promised in November.

The estimated outturn for Highlands in October (after seven months) were for "considerably higher" profits, which is the event show a 64 per cent surge to £4.67m on turnover up from £7.03m to £12.48m. Of the total, some £2.33m (£1.36m) came from surplus on land sales. It is also disclosed that estate properties have been written up to £50.6m, giving a revaluation surplus of some £41.7m. Further shareholders are to get a two-for-one scrip. The dividend is 3.93p against 3.67p.

In November, EP gave a warning of a lower outturn. Pre-tax profit, however, climbed 32 per cent to £1.95m (including credit from currency fluctuations of £286,000) against £1,100,000 adjusted) on turnover advancing from £13.79m to £23.11m.

Agreement on payments to Lines creditors

To save the cost of lengthy litigation and to allow dividends to be distributed to creditors at an early date, a "compromise" agreement has been signed by the joint liquidators of Lines Brothers, the liquidators of some of the subsidiaries, Hamley Brothers and Lloyds Bank.

All outstanding claims by Lloyds Bank against the toy group, including one for the repayment of a £6m overdraft, will be settled on agreed terms, as will most of the claims between companies within the group.

Completion is expected to take place on June 14, but the agreement is subject to the approval of shareholders of Hamley (other than Lines Brothers) at a meeting on June 13. It will also have to be passed by the committees of inspection of some Lines offshoots.

Rollmakers optimistic

Management accounts at British Rollmakers show a small surplus for the first quarter and considering the short week, the board sees this as satisfactory. Orders are good, exports particularly.

The group is committed to heavy capital expenditure, and together with the cost of financing stock at inflated prices, Mr D. Dodd, the chairman, admitted to yesterday's meeting that the group is no longer cash-rich. A further rise in home-market prices has been applied for from June 1.

Parkland Textiles

Sales at Parkland Textiles (Holdings) rose from £13.6m to £18m in the year to March 31, giving a record net profit of £832,000, against £614,000. The pre-tax, however, is down from £1.08m to 1.01m.

Trianco victim of Mid-East war

Complete collapse of the oilfield markets because of the Middle East conflict, plus production disruption through redevelopment of its headquarters, are blamed for a deep slide into the red by the re-organized Trianco Group.

But, under the same conditions have enabled the company to increase substantially its sales of solid fuel appliances this year. For 1973 the pre-tax loss was £265,000, against one of £34,000.

Redfearn set for a strong recovery after first half profits setback

By Tony May

Shareholders of Redfearn National Glass were given a warning in the annual report that the first half would be affected by the power restrictions and the rebuilding of a furnace at Barnsley. In the event, taxable profits fell 32 per cent to £382,500, which Mr S. Race, the chairman of this major glass container manufacturing group, says is only slightly below the budget forecast, in spite of the unprecedented difficulties arising from the energy crisis. However, a

big improvement is expected in the second half. The market, on the other hand, marked the shares down 6 points to 38p, having expected a profit of about £560,000.

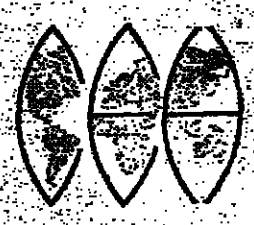
The turnover emphasises the irony of a fall in profits at a time of high demand with its rise of 15 per cent to £9.8m. Net profits are down from £309,500 to £179,500, but the dividend is increased from 1.25p to 1.3p gross (and maintained at 0.87p net), underlining the board's confidence in a second-half revival. This is based on expected benefits from higher

prices, plus the anticipated activity which will result from the rebuilding programme. The furnace programme delayed by materials and the late delivery of equipment during the week. This delay made production which into the second half, the Barnsley furnace came on stream and is now in full production. As a result of steep increases in the cost of raw materials, packaging, transport and utility fuel oil, selling prices were increased from

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C.E. Heath & Co. Limited

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS REINSURANCE BROKERS AND UNDERWRITING AGENTS

GROUP PROFITS

Preliminary Results for the Year Ending 31st March, 1974

	Year to 31st March, 1974 £	Year to 31st March, 1973 £
Income		
Brokerage	5,019,000	4,067,000
Underwriting commission receivable	630,000	550,000
Underwriting fees	773,000	514,000
Underwriting expenses recovered	1,084,000	913,000
Investment income and interest (gross)	772,000	563,000
	8,278,000	6,607,000
Operating Profit		
Broking	1,750,000	1,222,000
Underwriting	1,036,000	750,000
Other	5,000	4,000
	2,791,000	1,976,000
Other Income less Expenditure	160,000	281,000
	2,951,000	2,257,000
Profit before Taxation and Minority Interests	(1,462,000)	(837,000)
Profit before Taxation Credit, and Minority Interests		
Interests	1,489,000	1,420,000
Taxation Credit		57,000
	1,489,000	1,477,000
Minority Interests	(8,000)	(16,000)
Net Profit available for appropriation	1,480,000	1,461,000
Total dividend per share (gross equivalent)	11.025p	10.1p
Earnings per share	23.0p	22.1p

Investment income has been presented this year in accordance with the recommendations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and similarly exchange gains arising from realignment of currency are now included under Other Income less Expenditure. The comparative figures for 1972/73 have been adjusted accordingly.

The Directors are recommending a final dividend of 5.209p per share equivalent to a gross amount of 7.775p per share. With the interim dividend paid in January this year this will make a total dividend for the year equivalent to 11.025p per share gross (1973-10.5p per share) the maximum income permitted under the current legislation.

As an alternative the Directors propose to recommend to Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting that ordinary shares in lieu of the cash dividend should be allotted fully paid to such shareholders who elect to receive their dividend in this way. The allocation of shares will be based on the average of the Stock Exchange middle-market quotation over the 5 days immediately following 24th May 1974 and is likely to be in the region of 1 new share for every 50 ordinary fully paid shares held. Full details will be circulated to shareholders with the published Report & Accounts on 5th June 1974 together with the Notice of the Annual General Meeting which will be held on 3rd July 1974. Subject to the approval of that meeting final dividend warrants and new certificates will be posted to Shareholders on 10 July 1974.

The Directors are also recommending a one-for-three bonus issue and a special resolution to give effect to this will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

F. R. D. HOLLAND, Chairman

Copies of the full accounts will be obtainable on 5th June 1974 from the Secretary C. E. Heath & Co. Limited, Bankside House, 107/112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AJ. Telephone: 01-283 1020.

10th SUCCESSIVE YEAR OF GROWTH

	1973	1972
Sales	£000	£000
Profit before tax	66,600	37,900
Earnings per ordinary share before tax and extraordinary items	5.521	3.507
Before extraordinary items	2.781	2.000
After extraordinary items	3.217	2.000
Earnings per ordinary share before tax and extraordinary items	46.04p	42.79p

- International base of operations widened providing a valuable stabilising factor with fluctuating trade conditions.
- Overseas companies provided 58% of Group profit and 93% of 1973 increase.
- Crepaco Inc., U.S.A., acquired 1st January, 1973, contributed £1,626,000.
- Orders received during the first quarter of 1974 were significantly higher than in the similar period of 1973.

A.P.V. HOLDINGS LIMITED

P.O. Box No. 4, Crawley, Sussex RH10 2QB. The Group acts as process engineers, plant manufacturers, fabricators and steel foundry, particularly in the brewery, chemical, dairy, food and petroleum industries.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Confidence in gilts sustained

Renewed strength in the gilt market, which was encouraged by the fall in commodity prices and by the government report on North Sea oil prospects, provided the main feature of yesterday's stock market. Equities remained unscathed by fears that the collapse of the property market might bring major problems for the banks.

Shares took a heavy knock at first on rumours of their involvement in the set-back in property shares. A good recovery was made during the day, although the base rate cut from Barclays, announced at the end of the session, took a few pence off Barclays Bank (225p).

In oil shares attitudes were sharply divided between United States orientated and domestic companies. BP (466p) ran into some American selling towards the close of the session. Occidental Oil, however, were firmer on the news from the North Sea drilling rig. But Thomson Organisation, a member of the same consortium, fell 12p to 194p after profit-takers cut into the recent gain.

Issues & Loans

London market for Goodrich

B. F. Goodrich, fourth largest tyre manufacturer in the United States, is obtaining a listing on the London Stock Exchange in recognition of its growing international involvement. The company already has a quotation in Amsterdam.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for Country, Maturity, and Price. Includes entries for USA, Germany, France, etc.

business with particular emphasis overseas. Last year the overseas companies contributed a third of profits.

Sales in 1973 rose from £1,447m to \$1,661m and net earnings were up from \$30m to \$56.1m, representing earnings of 55.6p per share and putting the shares, at £201, on a p/e ratio of just over 5.

Canon slips

Despite the raising of the coupon from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 per cent on the \$15m 15-year convertible Eurobond issue by Canon Inc of Japan, the issue got away to a thin start in the market yesterday with prices of 96.98 being quoted.

THE HOUSE OF SANDEMAN. Highlights from the Accounts and Statement by the Chairman, Timothy Sandeman. The Directors recommend the maximum permitted dividend for 1973 of 8.47p.

Bass Charrington LIMITED. INTERIM STATEMENT. For 28 weeks ended 13th April 1974. Sales to customers 297.6, Profit before taxation 27.2, Taxation 14.0.

The Lafarge Organisation Ltd. SALIENT POINTS for the year to December 30 1973 from statement by J. G. Beevor, O.B.E., Chairman. Already announced: Pre-tax profits £799,416 (£521,884); Turnover £3,19m (£5,74m).

Latest dividends. All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies. Table with columns for Company, Dividend, and Year's Prev.

Scotia hotel plan under fire. A row has broken out over investment arrangements to purchase a lease of the Normandie Hotel, Knightsbridge, from a private company controlled by a number of Scotia directors.

Wall Street. New York, May 22.—Wall Street stocks moved higher in moderate early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 2.30 to 812.03.

WINSOR & NEWTON artists materials. Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Robert Y. Kennedy, presented at the Annual General Meeting held on 22nd May, 1974. STANTIAL PROFIT INCREASE: Anybody to report a 38% increase in profit to £656,000 (1972) on increased sales of 19%.

Canada Prices. Table with columns for Country, Maturity, and Price. Includes entries for Canada, USA, etc.

Redfean National Glass Limited. Manufacturers of glass containers. Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Stanley Race, circulated with the interim figures for the 26 weeks ended 31st March, 1974.

Handwritten note: "John Colville"

Bank Base Rates

Table of bank base rates including Barclays Bank, FNBC, Hill Samuel, etc.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange Moderate fall in the dollar

The dollar steadied with moderate losses in Europe yesterday evening, but generally closed above its weakest levels of the day.

2.4725-40 overnight, but above the day's "low" of around 2.4500.

In early trading in New York yesterday, the Federal funds rate remained erratic, it hardened to a range of 10 to 10 1/2 per cent after opening unchanged from Tuesday's close of 9 1/2 per cent bid.

There is some hope among dealers that 90-day commercial paper rates in the United States may stabilise around the 11 per cent mark and that prime rate should settle at a broadly-based 11 1/2 per cent—the rate set by First National Bank of Chicago.

Given the underlying buoyancy of industrial and commercial credit demand and sustained inflation expectations in the United States, it is thought unlikely that borrowing rates will decline from that range in the near future.

Sterling, still drawing support from the sharply higher British North Sea oil and gas production estimates closed firmer against the dollar, at £2.4150 up 95 points.

The Bank of England's trade-weighted sterling depreciation rate (from December, 1971, levels) narrowed to 17.37 per cent from 17.42 per cent overnight.

Gold rose \$2 an ounce to \$163.25.

Adequate supply of funds

Day-to-day credit was in adequate supply in the London discount market yesterday and there was no intervention one way or the other by the authorities.

The Times Share Indices The Times Share Index for 22.574 (base date June 2, 1964, original base date June 2, 1958).

Table of Times Share Indices including Index, Div, Earnings, etc.

The Times Industrial Share Index is given below:

Table of Times Industrial Share Index including Index, Div, Earnings, etc.

Admitted to 1964 base date. Flat interest yield. A 10-year term.

Spot Position of Sterling

Some money came out quite early in the session and by lunchtime the per cent and 1 1/2 per cent before easing back to close between 10 1/2 and 11 per cent.

There was a certain amount of business in "eligible" bills around 1 1/2 per cent. Rates in other markets were generally tended to ease but movements were not large.

Table of Spot Position of Sterling including Market rate, Bid, Offer, etc.

Forward Levels

Table of Forward Levels including 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2% (last change 11-17-74)

Clearing Bank Base Rate 12-12-74

Overnight Open 11 1/2% (Week ended 17-17-74)

Prime Bank Bill (91%) / Trade Bill (91%)

Local Authority Bonds

Overnight: 1 month bank rate 10 1/2%

1 month 10 1/2%

3 months 10 1/2%

6 months 10 1/2%

12 months 10 1/2%

18 months 10 1/2%

24 months 10 1/2%

30 months 10 1/2%

36 months 10 1/2%

42 months 10 1/2%

48 months 10 1/2%

54 months 10 1/2%

60 months 10 1/2%

66 months 10 1/2%

72 months 10 1/2%

78 months 10 1/2%

84 months 10 1/2%

90 months 10 1/2%

96 months 10 1/2%

102 months 10 1/2%

108 months 10 1/2%

114 months 10 1/2%

120 months 10 1/2%

126 months 10 1/2%

132 months 10 1/2%

138 months 10 1/2%

144 months 10 1/2%

150 months 10 1/2%

156 months 10 1/2%

162 months 10 1/2%

168 months 10 1/2%

174 months 10 1/2%

180 months 10 1/2%

186 months 10 1/2%

192 months 10 1/2%

198 months 10 1/2%

204 months 10 1/2%

210 months 10 1/2%

216 months 10 1/2%

222 months 10 1/2%

228 months 10 1/2%

234 months 10 1/2%

240 months 10 1/2%

246 months 10 1/2%

252 months 10 1/2%

258 months 10 1/2%

264 months 10 1/2%

270 months 10 1/2%

276 months 10 1/2%

282 months 10 1/2%

288 months 10 1/2%

294 months 10 1/2%

300 months 10 1/2%

306 months 10 1/2%

312 months 10 1/2%

318 months 10 1/2%

324 months 10 1/2%

330 months 10 1/2%

Commodities

While expecting many commodities to remain highly volatile, the overall trend is now downwards.

Chart Analysis says in its latest weekly technical report, "The extent of the overall declines, and the ease with which prices have moved through support levels and backed away from initial resistance, shows conclusively that most commodities and metals have seen their final highs."

Strong rally in zinc prices

A strong rally was seen in zinc prices on the London market. Exchange yesterday after recent heavy declines. In spite of closing around £12 below the day's highs, cash metal was £25.50 up and three months £2.50 down.

Good fresh buying and short covering were reported which found a higher nearby supply situation and the market generally in an oversold condition. In the background, dealers reported a good volume of outside interest from Europe.

A fair amount of United States selling helped to reduce top-price gains in the market. The market lost further ground and three months finished at £5.98, compared with £6.07 paid in the ring.

Lead, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Aluminum, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Copper, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Nickel, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Iron, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Steel, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Coal, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Oil, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Gas, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Electricity, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Water, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Waste, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Recycling, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Energy, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Environment, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Transport, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Telecommunications, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Media, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Advertising, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Public Relations, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Consulting, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Research, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Development, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Testing, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Validation, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Deployment, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Integration, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Migration, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Dissemination, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Exploitation, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Exhaustion, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Obsolescence, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Withdrawal, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Termination, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Expiration, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Annulment, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

Rescission, which had been in a steady decline since the start of the year, found a temporary respite yesterday when it rose 1 1/2 pence to 107.50.

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GILL & DUFFUS

In his Annual Statement, The Chairman, Mr. R. G. McFall reports: Profits at new record level.

Capital and Reserves again increased by over £2 million despite increased taxation.

Proposed 1 for 2 Scrip Issue. Further expansion in commodities other than cocoa.

Belief that long trend of steady growth will continue.

Summary of Results Year ended 31st December 1973 1972 1971

The Gill & Duffus Group carries on an international business as merchants, brokers and processors of a wide range of primary commodities.

Subsidiary Companies in: U.S.A. - Canada - Brazil - France - Germany - Singapore - Malaysia

Thurgar Bardex Ltd.

The following are salient points from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Anthony B. Tuson.

* Results The Group loss for the year amounted to £38,465 after the inclusion of the loss incurred by Thurgarform Limited of £179,410.

* Thurgar Bolle Limited enjoyed a good year, sales increasing to £1,225,000 and resulting in a profit of £126,372 before Head Office charges (compared with £122,572 in the previous year).

* Bardex (Plastics) Limited also increased sales to £566,000 and achieved a profit of £92,004 before Head Office charges (compared with £101,834 in the previous year).

* Thurgarform Limited showed no signs of improvement at the half year and shortly afterwards the Board took a firm decision to dispose of this subsidiary.

* Prospects Unaudited Management accounts for the first 12 weeks indicate that the Group has made a profit in excess of £25,000 and in all the circumstances this must be considered a satisfactory result.

* Increased costs, shortage of essential materials and now increased taxation are no recipe for optimism and it is difficult to make any realistic forecast.

* Public Relations Funds Ltd. (1973-74) £1,000,000

* Unaudited Unit Trust Managers Ltd. £1,000,000

* Unaudited Unit Trust Managers Ltd. £1,000,000

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EDWARD G. HERBERT LTD.

(Machine Tool and Engineering Group)

Year ended 31st December 1973 1972

Pre-tax profit 306,400 238,200

Dividends 46,700 39,900

Retained profits 73,600 63,400

Mr Derek Hurtle (Chairman) reports:

* Pre-tax profits represented a return of over 24% on average capital employed.

* Gross annual dividend is equivalent to 2.85p per share (1972-2.75p).

* For the foreseeable future the resources of our manufacturing companies are fully employed and there are no signs of any slackening in demand.

* Significant progress made in all sections. Considerable effort concentrated on achieving greater market penetration. Programme of controlled expansion through internal growth and acquisition carried out.

* I would like to thank all members, not least our major shareholders RTZ Pillar Limited and Edward Bates & Sons Limited, for their continued support.

EDWARD G. HERBERT LTD.

MACHINE TOOL GROUP FOR THE 70's

Bank House, Charlotte Street, Manchester

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for Bid, Offer, and other financial details.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing offshore and international funds with columns for Bid, Offer, and other financial details.

Sabah on £11 brink

YOUNG CHARTERED SECRETARY CAREER OPPORTUNITY

ILFORD Limited is the main manufacturing centre of the CIBA-GEIGY Photographic Group, which is an international organisation. The appointment is in our Secretarial Department currently located at Ilford, but which will be relocated in the Company's new Head Office at Basildon, Essex at the end of 1975.

The person appointed, who should preferably be a law graduate, will be required to perform a wide range of duties including insurance, pension fund administration, property management, some work of a legal nature and general Company Secretarial matters. He will also be responsible for the control of a number of sections providing various office services which will give him the opportunity to exercise some managerial qualities.

This appointment will probably appeal to a young person who is seeking to widen his experience and increase his responsibility in the Secretarial field. Career prospects are excellent since the scope and opportunities of the job are expected to grow with the development of the candidate.

An attractive salary commensurate with qualifications and experience will be paid. Also, where appropriate, financial assistance will be given towards relocation expenses.

Please write giving age and brief career details of qualifications and experience quoting reference A.630, to: E. I. Elliot, Personnel Administration Manager, ILFORD Limited, Roden Street, Ilford, Essex.

ILFORD Limited is a CIBA-GEIGY Company



'A' Levels and a liking for law?

If you are under 28, have two 'A' levels and a leaning to law, apply for the job of Assistant Examiner in the Estate Duty Office. You will be given a good legal training (if you do not already hold a recognised legal qualification) enabling you to deal with solicitors and accountants. You will work largely on your own initiative from an early stage, with responsibility increasing as your experience grows.

Training: After a thorough grounding in Estate Duty Law, those who do not hold a recognised legal qualification are given official time off to attend the City of London Polytechnic to study for the Polytechnic Diploma in English Civil Law—a degree level qualification—with fees and expenses paid. If you also want to study for an LL.B. generous financial assistance is available.

Starting pay: According to age e.g. £1,615 at age 18, £1,900 at 22 and £2,133 at 25, with equal pay for men and women. Prospects: Promotion to the examiner grade (£3,181—£3,813) normally takes place after the qualifying examinations have been passed, providing you are 24 years old and have completed two years satisfactory service, or 23 years old with five years service. There are further prospects of early promotion to Senior Examiner (£3,984—£4,770).

WRITE for full details and an application form to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, quoting reference E/636/61 B

SUMMER JOBS OFFERED TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

We are looking for young teachers, age minimum 18 to teach English to French students in July and August 1974. Would particularly suit teacher students. No accommodation. Salary £10 per week. Posts being vacant in Sussex (Salisbury, Worthing, Brighton, Brighton, Brighton), Hampshire (Cotnam South, Southampton, Southampton, Havant, Gosport, in Scotland (Inverness and Nairn), in Wales (Llanfairfechan). Interviews will be held in Bognor Regis on 24th and 25th May and in LONDON on 28th and 29th May. Please phone Bognor Regis, Sussex, Phone 5788 (office hours) for appointment.

Appointments Vacant also on page 15

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Leeds DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
Applications are invited for two research posts in the Department of Linguistics. The 2003-car SSRC-funded project, under the direction of Professor T. F. Mitchell, will study the feasibility of teaching the Arabic language in using educated Arabs in Egypt, Jordan (Amman), Lebanon and Syria. Applicants should be graduates with a thorough knowledge of Linguistics, Arabic and the Arab world.

(1) Senior Research Fellow in charge of the day-to-day running of the project. Salary on the scale £2,718-£3,613 with FSU (Ref. No. 76-4-1).

(2) Research Fellow, Salary on the scale £1,924-£2,581. Forms of application and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT please quote appropriate reference number. Closing date: June 1974.

Birkbeck College UNIVERSITY OF LONDON DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Vacancies exist for one RESEARCH OFFICER and one RESEARCH ASSISTANT to work on aspects of carbohydrate chemistry. Applicants should preferably have interests in organic synthesis and a Ph.D. in Chemistry. Appointments for up to two years. Research salary on the scale £1,924 to £2,648 per annum plus £165 London Allowance. Research Assistant salary on the scale £1,497 to £2,223. Further information may be obtained from Professor V. G. Overend, Department of Chemistry, Birkbeck College, University of London, London WC1E 7HX, to whom applications should be sent along with the names of two referees should be sent.

University of Southampton LECTURER IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Physics, University of Southampton. It is expected that the successful candidate will have a Ph.D. in Physics and a minimum of five years post-graduate experience in the use of fields and groups, and the theoretical High Energy Physics group in the Department. Salary on the scale £2,000-£2,800. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications should be sent along with the names of two referees should be sent.

The University of Manchester RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from graduates with experience of an intermediate level in cell biology, microbiology or molecular biology to work on the issue culture of endocrine pancreas. Appointment for one year to be extended to two years if successful. Salary on the scale £1,848 p.a. F.S.S.U. Further information and application forms from Dr D. G. Miller, Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 9JH (061 275 0972).

University of Kent at Canterbury RESEARCH FELLOW IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research fellowship, initially for one year with the possibility of extension to work with Professor R. F. Hudson on the synthesis of polymeric materials. The successful candidate will be expected to have a Ph.D. in Chemistry and a minimum of two years post-graduate experience in the synthesis of polymeric materials. Salary on the scale £2,118-£2,818. Further information and application forms from Dr R. F. Hudson, School of Chemistry, University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7RH, quoting reference No. 154 A/P.

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The University of Manchester TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications invited for a one-year temporary lectureship in the Department of Economics, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL. Further information and application forms from Dr D. G. Miller, Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 9JH (061 275 0972).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE
Applications are invited for the post of **TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE** for one year from October 1, 1974. Applicants should have teaching, research or professional experience in Engineering Science or in a related course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to have a Ph.D. in Engineering Science. The salary will be on the scale £1,924-£2,581 with FSU (Ref. No. 76-4-1). Applications, with three referees should be sent by Monday, June 10, 1974, to the Registrar and Secretary, School of Engineering, South Road, Durham, DH1 1LE.

University of Warwick CHIEF TECHNICIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Technician (Grade 6) in the Department of Psychology. The duties will be varied and will be concerned with the planning, execution, and maintenance of experimental apparatus, animal, chemical and biological preparations, and the maintenance of equipment. The successful candidate will be expected to have a Ph.D. in Psychology or a related subject. The salary will be on the scale £2,718-£3,613 with FSU (Ref. No. 76-4-1). Applications, with three referees should be sent by Monday, June 10, 1974, to the Registrar and Secretary, School of Psychology, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 42/77/7A. Closing date for applications is 14th June 1974.

WIFE REQUIRES RESIDENT HELP IN SUPPLUK

Immediately for elderly gentleman suffering from Parkinson's disease. Some nursing experience essential. Car driver preferred. Would consider 2 friends; 2nd to undertake cooking.

Phone Mrs. Christian 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

MOTHER'S HELP

needed by busy lady family with 3 girls, aged 3, 5, and 7, living in beautiful Highgate house, overlooking Regent's Park. Cottage in Norfolk and any other contribution of the said Company required for the making of an Order on the said Company. Please write to the Secretary of the said Company, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R, quoting Ref. No. 42/77/7A. Closing date for applications is 14th June 1974.

TEMPORARY NANNY

required for family in North London for end June-September, 4 children, ages 2-9. Attractive house, large garden. Good salary, weekends off.

Phone Mrs. Christian, 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

MOTHER'S HELP HOLIDAYS ABROAD

April 1974, experience not essential. 10-12 hrs per week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable.

Tel.: 444 7421

SEE THE WORLD AS A CHAUFFEUR

Chauffeur required for permanent position, must have 10 years' experience in UK and abroad. Car must be a minimum of 1972. Salary with overseas allowance. Apply with references, in own handwriting. Box 025 D, The Times.

HOUSEMOTHER/COOK

10 to 12 hrs, 5 days a week. Small cavity run house, St. John's Wood available to housemother also as a housekeeper. Car essential. Suitable experience, immediate references essential. Telephone Mrs. Christian, 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

GOOD ENGLISH SPEAKING FAMILY, required for two Italian boys (14) coming from Bradford for one month from 30th June to mid-August. To live as family, and do some commuting work in City. Immediate references essential. P.S. He is also very good footballer. Tel.: 01-628 4410 (office hours)

HOLDSKEEPER/MOTHER'S HELP, experienced, responsible lady required to help in household duties, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP - For 2 boys, own room, T.V. in house, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

FRANTICALLY busy fashion designer urgently seeks competent, experienced, responsible lady to help in household duties, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR required for private home in London, preferably with Rolls-Royce school car. Immediate references essential. Salary week. Salary £2 0/0 clear. Phone: 201 7162.

BUSY advertising firm company need experienced lady to help in household duties, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

MOTHER'S HELP for family with 2 small children, good living cost, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

KINDLY, NATURE COOK/HOUSEKEEPER, lady daughter care trail old man temporary weekly house-keeper. Phone Mrs. Christian, 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

A HOUSEMAID and a kitchen maid required for Country House in Surrey. Salary on the scale £1,497-£2,223. Further information may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications should be sent along with the names of two referees should be sent.

ALFRED BUREAU PICCADILLY offers top London or abroad salary for experienced lady to help in household duties, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

BI-CENTENARIUM: For post of research assistant to work on the issue culture of endocrine pancreas. Appointment for one year to be extended to two years if successful. Salary on the scale £1,848 p.a. F.S.S.U. Further information and application forms from Dr D. G. Miller, Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 9JH (061 275 0972).

CHANCE: CAPABLE GIRL required to help with children at school. Driving, cooking, ironing, and other household duties. Salary on the scale £1,848 p.a. F.S.S.U. Further information and application forms from Dr D. G. Miller, Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 9JH (061 275 0972).

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLE
to live in an estate of president of the United States, Westchester, Boston, Massachusetts.

team will have major household responsibilities with additional service provided. Excellent wages, many other extra and spacious private apartment for the couple. Travel and visa services provided. Applicants must be in excellent health and provide references. Phone 01-794 5713 between 2 and 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 22nd or send resume to Box No. 388 C, The Times.

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needed by busy lady family with 3 girls, aged 3, 5, and 7, living in beautiful Highgate house, overlooking Regent's Park. Cottage in Norfolk and any other contribution of the said Company required for the making of an Order on the said Company. Please write to the Secretary of the said Company, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R, quoting Ref. No. 42/77/7A. Closing date for applications is 14th June 1974.

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Age 20-30 required, End June-September, North London for busy family. Salary on the scale £1,924-£2,581 with FSU (Ref. No. 76-4-1). Applications, with three referees should be sent by Monday, June 10, 1974, to the Registrar and Secretary, School of Engineering, South Road, Durham, DH1 1LE.

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Phone Mrs. Christian 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

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required for family in North London for end June-September, 4 children, ages 2-9. Attractive house, large garden. Good salary, weekends off.

Phone Mrs. Christian, 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

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KINDLY, NATURE COOK/HOUSEKEEPER, lady daughter care trail old man temporary weekly house-keeper. Phone Mrs. Christian, 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

A HOUSEMAID and a kitchen maid required for Country House in Surrey. Salary on the scale £1,497-£2,223. Further information may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications should be sent along with the names of two referees should be sent.

ALFRED BUREAU PICCADILLY offers top London or abroad salary for experienced lady to help in household duties, 10-12 hrs per week, 5 days a week, 6, 3 and 23 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Box 025 D, The Times.

BI-CENTENARIUM: For post of research assistant to work on the issue culture of endocrine pancreas. Appointment for one year to be extended to two years if successful. Salary on the scale £1,848 p.a. F.S.S.U. Further information and application forms from Dr D. G. Miller, Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 9JH (061 275 0972).

CHANCE: CAPABLE GIRL required to help with children at school. Driving, cooking, ironing, and other household duties. Salary on the scale £1,848 p.a. F.S.S.U. Further information and application forms from Dr D. G. Miller, Mary's Hospital, Manchester M13 9JH (061 275 0972).

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LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001156 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Matter of APPLIED HUMAN CYBERNETICS AND PERSONALITY ENGINEERING, a company limited by shares, the Petitioner, and the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company, as insolvent, was presented to the High Court of Justice on the 21st day of May 1974, and that the said Company is deemed to be insolvent for the purposes of the said Act of 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company, as insolvent, was presented to the High Court of Justice on the 21st day of May 1974, and that the said Company is deemed to be insolvent for the purposes of the said Act of 1948.

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THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE
DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETING.

LEGAL NOTICES
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE
DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETING.

LEGAL NOTICES
No. 00116 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
In the Matter of INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LTD.

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Export Corridors of the World

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Richest state seeks more than oil

Peter Hopkirk
The richest country in the world today, in per capita income, is the small desert kingdom of Abu Dhabi on the lower Persian Gulf, or Arabian Gulf as the Arabs prefer it to be called. With an annual income from its wells of more than \$3,000 head of population, it surpasses Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and even the United States.



Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates and El Dorado of the lower Gulf, a strange but impressive city which grows daily out of bleak sands.

Trade prospers in smugglers' creek

Half an hour by air up the desolate coast from Abu Dhabi—or 100 minutes by the fast new desert road—lies Dubai, the Hongkong of the Gulf. This flourishing city state, astride its famous Creek, is the second wealthiest of the United Arab Emirates.

great open spaces just back from the dual carriageways, huge roundabouts and futuristic architecture. It is one vast construction site. Out of the sand, as far as the eye can see, rise half-completed buildings. This year alone more than 50 are due to be finished.

terdependence is one of the basic purposes of the federation. If one of the emirates is struggling, as the northern ones are at present, then the others help out. It is Abu Dhabi's turn to help out today, and it is showing considerable generosity towards the poorer states.

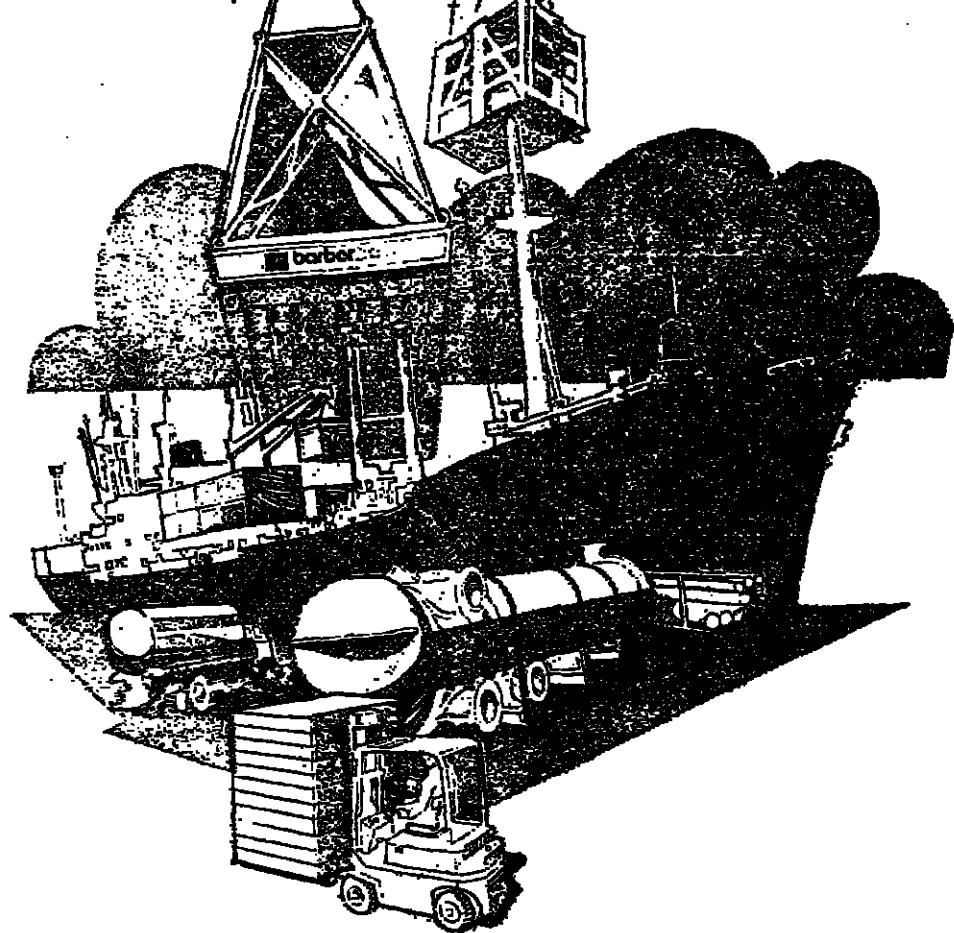
Dhabi, as well as throughout the United Arab Emirates. But just what the Shaikh has to offer the world besides oil it is hard to see.

Iran and Iraq, there are now cement industries, all of which, moreover, hope to export once their domestic requirements have levelled off.

Advertisement for The National Bank of Dubai Ltd. featuring Arabic calligraphy, a globe, and English text: 'Established 1963 under charter granted by His Highness Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed al-Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai and its Dependencies'. Includes contact information for head office and currency board agents.

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Expanding economy will bolster region's importan

by Dr K. G. Fenelon

In some countries, notably Britain and Japan, the basis for successful economic survival has been summed up in the slogan "export or die"; for the United Arab Emirates the slogan might well be "import and live". In Abu Dhabi practically all requirements, whether consumer goods, consumer durables, motor vehicles, machinery, building materials or oilfield requirements, have to be imported. For Dubai, import and subsequent re-export is the lifeblood of her economic existence.

Fortunately for the emirates, there is no balance of payments problem, nor is there any shortage of foreign exchange. Crude oil exports provide abundant foreign exchange and are the mainstay of the economy. Abu Dhabi was the first and is by far the most important exporter of crude oil but now oil is flowing also from Dubai, though in much smaller quantities. Soon Sharjah will join the ranks of oil exporters and several of the other emirates live in hope of oil discovery.

Dubai is unique among the Gulf States as her wealth and economic prosperity were built up by trade long before her oil exports began in 1969 and her predominant activities are still trade, commerce and transport. The difference between the two richest emirates is clearly shown by comparing their import patterns. In Dubai about 43 per cent of the imports consist of consumer goods such as foodstuffs, textiles, household requirements or watches and something like 60 per cent of these imports, including practically all the watches, are re-exported. In Abu Dhabi about 70 per cent of imports consist of constructional materials, machinery, oilfield supplies, and motor

vehicles but only a small fraction, amounting in 1973 to 2.5 per cent, are re-exported.

Imports into the federation as a whole amounted in 1972 to about £250m and in the following year they soared to some £370m. There has been a great surge forward in Abu Dhabi's constructional activities which gathered momentum in the second half of 1972 and have continued ever since.

Prosperity in Dubai also leaped forward during these years, partly because of her new-found wealth from oil and partly because of increasing activities in surrounding countries which called for her re-exports. Sharjah now has begun to bound ahead as a result of the activities involved in developing the oil field off Abu Musa Island. The remaining four emirates of Ras al Khaymah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Fujairah are benefiting both directly and indirectly from the prosperity of their neighbours and from the economic and financial aid extended to them by Abu Dhabi. They have some agricultural and fishing potential though their production is too small to meet anything like the full needs of the federation.

The value of imports per head is high, notably in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Though the population of the federation is a little over 340,000 it is a rich and expanding market. In 1973, imports per head into Dubai reached the high level of about £240 a month, but more than half of these were re-exported. For Abu Dhabi the corresponding figure was about £90 per head a month but practically all the imports were retained.

Britain retains leadership

Imports into the United Arab Emirates have drawn from more than 70 different countries, but for many years the main suppliers have been the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States with about half the total supply coming from these three countries. The United Kingdom has retained leadership in Abu Dhabi over the years but has had to be content with third place since 1972 in Dubai, where the import pattern is somewhat different.

The United Kingdom leads in machinery, chemicals, cosmetics, stationery, alcoholic beverages and arms and ammunition. Japan has built up a commanding position as a supplier of cars and motor cycles and leads in pesticides, building materials, electrical goods and photographic goods. Import of motor vehicles has been a growth market and the percentage provided by Japan has increased steadily over the years from 60 per cent in 1969 to 94 per cent in 1973.

By 1972, Japan had captured 96 per cent of the market for motor cycles. It is now becoming a somewhat unusual sight on the roads throughout the federation to see a car or motor cycle of recent vintage which is not Japanese. Japan, however, has not made any serious inroads into the market for heavy duty and specialized motor vehicles.

The United States is well ahead in oilfield supplies and runs the United Kingdom very close in machinery imports. Among other sup-

pliers there is a considerable degree of specialisation. Switzerland, for example, is a major supplier of watches, worth about £30m a year. Australia does well in foodstuffs and Iran in refined oil products due to the proximity of her refineries.

China in 1973 came into the top 10 importers into Dubai with a trade of some £2m though in the previous year it had been less than £5m. Her specialties are foodstuffs and stationery. The statistics should follow the usual practice and relate to countries of provenance (the immediate suppliers) and these are not necessarily the country of original manufacture or production. British imports therefore may be a little higher than those given in the tables as some commodities such as books and the like are listed as coming from Lebanon or other countries to which goods are transhipped, though manufactured in Britain. The amounts involved however are not large.

In the accompanying statistics the trends in the import pattern can be seen over the past five years. As practically all requirements in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah have to be imported, the volume of imports is generally geared to the degree of economic activity in the area. The year 1969 was a boom year in Abu Dhabi when constructional activities forged ahead, and this accounts for the high level of imports that year.

Activity fell off in 1970 and it was not until 1972 that the earlier level was overtaken. Dubai weathered the doldrums in better shape as she was concerned in re-exporting consumer goods over a wide area rather than building materials and constructional goods. Nevertheless she felt the effects of Abu Dhabi's relapse as that emirate was among her important markets and the rate of increase of her trade slowed down.

Standards of living are now rising rapidly throughout the federation especially among the native-born population. Consequently the demand for labour has increased and wages on unskilled labour have more than doubled over the past 18 months in Abu Dhabi. There is an acute shortage of houses, flats and office

accommodation and many multi-storied buildings are being constructed to meet the demand.

The rising standards of living have already led to a greater demand for all kinds of imported products and this trend is continuing. These rising standards of living, the increasing population augmented by the immigration of expatriate labour and large-scale development activities such as a new refinery or the liquefied natural gas plant on Das Island make it reasonable to predict that the UAE will become even more important as a market in the coming years. Activities are likely to spill over to the less developed emirates, especially when the new road systems linking the Persian Coast with the Arabian Gulf Coast are completed and the planned connections made with the new roads of Oman. These developments should open up new channels of trade and increase the demand for imports of all kinds.

Development of services

With increasing wealth and higher standards of living, there is bound to be a considerable development of tertiary industries, that is those concerned with services, education, health, recreation, finance, insurance, entertainment and leisure occupations. The growth of such activities will require imports of the necessary equipment and supplies as well as building up trade in services.

Banking services are a case in point. Considerable expansion has taken place in the provision of banking and financial services and at present 65 banks, not including sub-branches, are operating within the federation. Well known banking names from the United Kingdom, the United States, Pakistan, Iran and France are already represented and there are several Arab and locally established banks. Several new banks are about to open. Last year the newly formed Currency Board established a forward exchange market and now operates clearing houses in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Other financial institutions are making their appearance

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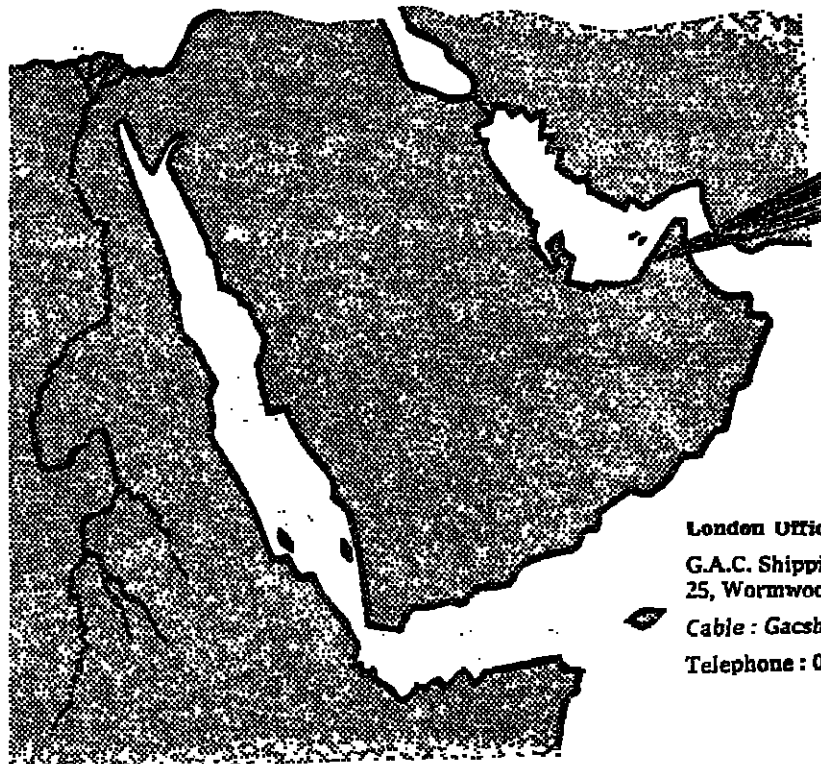
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Imports into the United Arab Emirates have drawn from more than 70 different countries, but for many years the main suppliers have been the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States with about half the total supply coming from these three countries. The United Kingdom has retained leadership in Abu Dhabi over the years but has had to be content with third place since 1972 in Dubai, where the import pattern is somewhat different.

Table 1
Dubai's imports. Leading countries of provenance (million dirhams)

Year	Total Imports	Share provided by				W
		Japan	United States	United Kingdom	Hongkong	
1973	2344	528	329	281	194	98
1972	1475	326	200	191	110	58
1971	1054	182	127	139	84	38
1970	960	183	88	197	83	32
1969	922	178	76	161	108	39

In 1973 other importers in the top ten were Iran (DH 88m), China (DH 81m) and France (DH 58m). China had risen from DH 47m in 1972 and France from DH 33 m.

Table 2
Abu Dhabi's imports. Leading countries of provenance (million dirhams)

Year	Total Imports	Share provided by				The Netherlands A
		United Kingdom	United States	Japan	Germany	
1973	1019	280	203	128	72	29
1972	758	181	104	118	44	21
1971	469	145	107	26	21	10
1970	333	144	51	16	18	8
1969	598	200	115	14	37	17

Table 3
Main commodities imported into Abu Dhabi and Dubai (million dirhams)

Commodity	1973	1972
Machinery	279	402
Transport equipment	84	168
Foodstuffs	89	79
Iron and steel goods	82	22
Textiles and clothing	26	36
Refined oil products	25	36

In 1973 some of Abu Dhabi's imports, such as textiles, were recorded under Dubai's in

Smugglers' creek prospers

continued from page 1

India and Dubai. The shows which take watches and razor blades eastwards now bring back Indian silver in payment. In one Dubai bank I watched a glittering pile of silver being prepared for air transport to the land. The word of India was still adhering to many of the bars. With each one worth £2,000, I calculated that the pile before me was worth more than £100,000.

One bored-looking soldier with a Lee-Enfield stood over this snuff. I asked a senior bank official whether they were not afraid of a billion robbery. He shook his head: "Where could they take it? There's the Empty Quarter to the south, and if they tried to slip it out by sea we would have them in five minutes. Anyway, it's so heavy that each man could only carry one bar."

The Indian Government has now legalised this traffic in silver, so the only risk to the investor is of a show foundering in a storm. But a man who likes to gamble can still try his hand at arm-chair smuggling by putting money into a smuggling syndicate. Moreover, he can do this with a clear conscience, and certainly with no risk of breaking any law - except those he is safely out of reach of. If his vessel gets through, he will probably receive a telephone call informing him that "Aunt Fatima has arrived safely". The rewards, moreover, can be considerable, and are usually highly complicated and involving the diverting of the remittances sent home by Indians and Pakistanis living in Britain: the money merely goes up in Dubai rather than Delhi. Sometimes, however, payment is made in Indian silver.

With the rise in silver prices in the West a new traffic has begun in this "poor man's gold" between

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Fortune turns benign for Sharjah after series of reversals

by Ralph Izard

Driving north along the fast tarmac highway from Dubai, there is an ever-present roadside boundary sign: "Smile, you are now entering Sharjah". This state of 1,000 square miles within the United Arab Emirates has seen a series of reversals of fortune during the present century but now has much to be happy about. Once more it is living in expectation of an assured income from oil.

Sharjah is the third largest state in the union and as a population estimated at 60,000. With three enclaves at Daba, Fakkan and al-Bah on the Gulf of Oman, it is the only emirate to have access to the sea on both sides of the Musandam peninsula. It is the only emirate to have a common boundary with each of the others. On the western shore, its territory entirely encloses that of its northern neighbour, the tiny state of Ajman.

At the beginning of the century Sharjah had more wealth than all its neighbours as the many fine mansions of the pearl merchants still standing in the old town testify. It was also a prosperous entrepot doing a better business than Dubai,

its neighbour nine miles to the south.

But hard times came in the late 1920s with the collapse of the pearling industry. Traders also lost heart. The creek which had enabled goods to be unloaded straight into the suk was allowed to silt up. Coastal dhows traffic moved on to Dubai, and the merchants followed them.

In recent decades Sharjah has struggled on with no very visible means of support. There was a modest income from the export of red oxide which is used for lipsticks and other cosmetics. This amounted to about 16,000 tons a year, most of which went to the Golden Valley Company of Bristol, England, but the amount dropped off when continuous burrowing in the mines rendered them unsafe.

In the 1930s, Sharjah became a staging point for the flying-boats of Imperial Airways. The RAF arrived in 1942 and established a base which gradually grew in size, yielding substantial revenues, until it was finally abandoned when the British forces withdrew from the Gulf in December, 1971.

Over the years various companies unsuccessfully drilled for oil both on shore

and offshore, but it was not until last July that these efforts were finally rewarded when Buteas Gas and Oil of California made a promising strike beside Sharjah's Gulf island of Abu Musa.

An agreement had been reached with Iran in 1971 to share the island and also to share on a fifty-fifty basis, any oil which might be found in a 12-mile belt around it. Iran has agreed to pay Sharjah £15m a year until Sharjah's oil revenue reaches £3m.

With these modest riches—which have been augmented to an undisclosed amount by grants from Abu Dhabi—it is astonishing that Sharjah not only survives, but to all outward appearances, thrives.

The modern section of the city shows every sign of prosperity. The main street is lined with fine commercial buildings and multi-storey office blocks. The avenues are broad with roundabouts filled with flowers and with central fountains. The telephone exchange which opened in 1967 with 100 lines now has 2,000 lines with another 1,000 soon to be added. There are as many as 15 banks.

The capital has a fine

modern cinema and two first-class hotels, the Sheba and the Sharjah Carlton. The latter, just opened at the seaside suburb of Al Khan, has 170 rooms, some luxury suites, and offers yachting, a swimming pool and sea bathing.

Sharjah is fortunate that it has an energetic and able administrator in its ruler, Shaikh Sultan bin Muhammad al Qasimi. Shaikh Sultan works very long hours and has a habit of dropping in, without warning, on any government department he feels may be under pressure. He is the only one of the union's seven rulers who speaks fluent English, an advantage for foreign businessmen.

Development plans are now being worked out with the help of a consultants' firm and a report should be ready in three months. If Shaikh Sultan keeps in character there will be no real outflow of funds, but steady, planned progress within the state's financial capacity.

In one respect Shaikh Sultan's planning has already started, with the expansion of the port on which he is especially keen. In 1965, work began on a 2,000-ft jetty with two berths for

ships of up to 10,000 tons, now known as Port Khalid, after the last ruler, who was assassinated in 1972. A £15m project is now being carried out to increase its capacity so that it can take six ships up to 12,000 tons. The construction of warehouses and storage facilities has begun, and the whole project will take four years.

A second port so near Dubai's magnificent facility may seem an anachronism, but Shaikh Sultan is convinced it is necessary as part of his oil industry's infrastructure and to cope with the upsurge in prosperity that an oil income will bring.

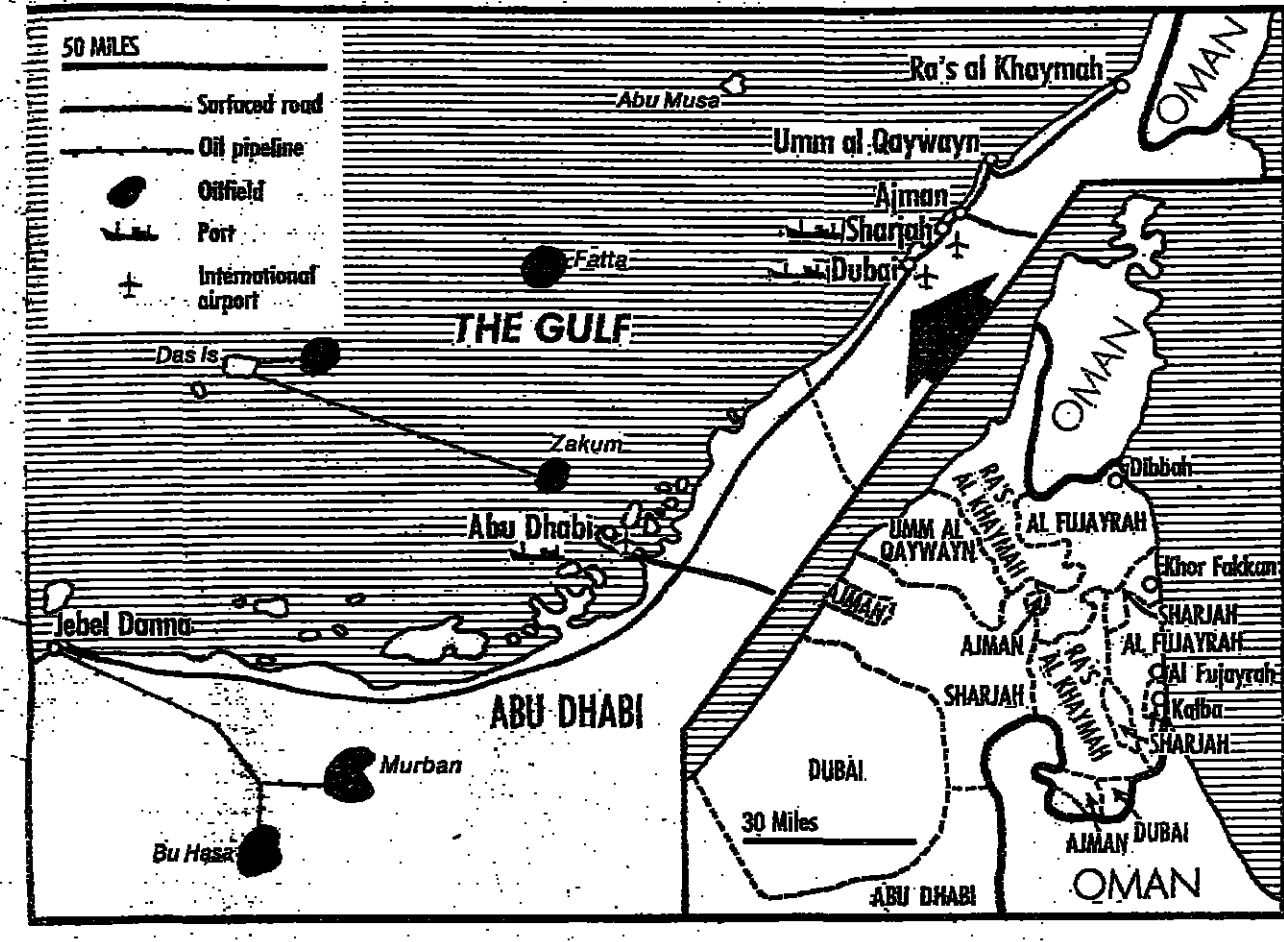
A smaller project is also being carried out in the Creek, and the depth is being increased to 19ft. The British firm, Tarmac Construction, started on the first phase of a £1m scheme in 1969 to cut the sandspit between the creek and the lagoon, enabling cargo-carrying dhows to berth alongside the waterfront once more.

Light industries have lagged in Sharjah so far. There is a small fish processing

plant near the capital and now the Indian firm of Gokaldas is entering into a joint venture to produce caustic soda and hydrochloric acid. Other enterprises may soon follow.

Shaikh Sultan is well aware that there are possibilities for the development of agriculture in Sharjah which has so far been held up through lack of funds. The state's enclaves on the Gulf of Oman—known as the Bahjan Coast—have good fertile land and adequate water derived from the mountain range which forms the spine of the peninsula. To the west of the mountains there are flourishing oases at Ada, Dayd and Alilina where there are experimental farms.

Sharjah may well have considerable tourist potential, particularly at the little port of Fakkan, on the Bahjan Coast where the mountains reach the sea and cradle a small, deep bay. There is no hotel there yet and this must wait until construction of the mountain section of the road linking Sharjah's east and west coasts is completed.



Smaller partners' future lies in fishing and farming

by Tim Owen

Of the seven emirates comprising the Federation of the UAE little is known or heard of Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Ras al Khaymah. The four smallest partners in terms of population and wealth, so much are they overshadowed by the infinitely more prosperous emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

In most cases the problems arising from the sparseness of their populations and lack of natural resources are further aggravated by fragmentation of their territories.

This situation has arisen from the fact that sovereignty in the past has been based on tribal allegiances rather than control of territory.

It is unfortunate for the four minor partners that no oil has been found in any of their fields established so far are in the three larger emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah. Exploration both onshore and offshore continues in Ras al Khaymah, where there are high hopes of success.

Apart from the possibility of the discovery of oil the greatest scope for the expansion of the economies of the four smaller emirates lies in the development of fisheries and agriculture.

For this their larger and more prosperous partners will be able to provide financial backing, as indeed they are doing in the development of roads and other forms of communications, as well as port and harbour facilities. It is perhaps ironic that entry into the UAE has eliminated two sources of revenue for the minor emirates, the issue of passports and the sale of postage stamps.

Ras al Khaymah, the largest and most populous of the four, with a land area of 650 square miles and a population of 50,000, has the most substantial and varied natural resources, and it is the only one which at present has any significant export trade. Its principal resource and source of export is agriculture, and there is potential for considerable expansion.

Construction of Ras al Khaymah's Union Cement Factory is well under way. The plant is expected to go into production in 1975 with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year. It will be the largest of its kind in the UAE and should do much towards boosting exports.

Dried fish has been exported from Ras al Khaymah for many years, and with improved and modernized fishing methods this trade is

capable of considerable expansion. Another quarrying industry is marble quarrying.

As a necessary basis for the increased exploitation of its resources, Ras al Khaymah has improved its public utility. A water station has been built providing electricity for towns and villages. Water supplies have been laid on, the creek at Ras al Khaymah town has been dredged and wharves and port facilities constructed.

Al Fujayrah is next in size, with a land area of 600 square miles and a population of 10,000. Unlike the other six emirates, Al Fujayrah lies entirely on the seaboard of the Gulf of Oman. Its territory is divided into two main segments separated by a wedge of Sharjah land.

Al Fujayrah was the last of the Trucial States to be recognized by Britain, and its backwardness derives from its isolation. The only emirates. Communications are its greatest problem, and agriculture and fisheries are the mainstays of the economy.

Development of the fisheries are the main hope for expansion although hopes are still entertained for the discovery of offshore oil. The natural harbour at Khawr Fakkan in neighbouring Sharjah territory is developing into an important fishing centre, and it is a likely site for a fishmeal plant in which Al Fujayrah would have a share.

Umm al Qaywayn, with a land area of 600 square miles and a population of 5,000, lies entirely on the Persian Gulf. The only centre of population is Umm al Qaywayn town at the head of a shallow creek. It is entirely a desert region, and the only foreseeable outlet is its fisheries, apart from the possibility of offshore oil.

It now has good road communications with the rest of the UAE, and a power station has been built. Plans exist for developing Umm al Qaywayn as the centre of an industrial fishing project for the UAE as a whole.

Finally there is Ajman, smallest of the UAE emirates with a land area of 300 square miles and a population of 5,000. Even with this small area its territory is fragmented—the major portion is an enclave on the Bahjan Coast, surrounded by Sharjah land.

Ajman is entirely barren, except for a small segment near the foothills of the Hajar mountains. Its only productive occupation is fishing, in which it can only fully contribute to the industrial fishery project in neighbouring Umm al Qaywayn.

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- 1971 Gas Compressor Station, Iran water station at Tange Fozal for the AT Iran-Russia gas pipeline.
- 1971 Natural Gas Liquids Plant, Marun, Iran a million of natural gas liquids using liquefaction techniques.
- 1972 Dubai-Deira Tunnel construction of a 1,600 m. four-lane tunnel under Dubai creek.
- 1972 Luba Oil Plant in venture with Mahanadasi Iran Co. Co. part of the Tehran refinery complex.
- 1973 Boys School, Sultanate of Oman Design, construction and equipping of a boarding school complex near Muscat.
- 1973 Oil Production Unit, Das Island Wellhead separators and hydrogen sulphide removal plant for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.
- 1973 Omani Married Quarters, Sultanate of Oman Design, construction and equipping of living accommodation units throughout the country for married members of the Sultan's Armed Forces.
- 1973 Dubai Dry Dock Construction of three dry docks for super tankers, and a ship repair yard in conjunction with Taylor Woodrow.
- 1973 Das Island, Permanent Accommodation Construction of 1,364 air conditioned accommodation units plus complete recreational facilities.
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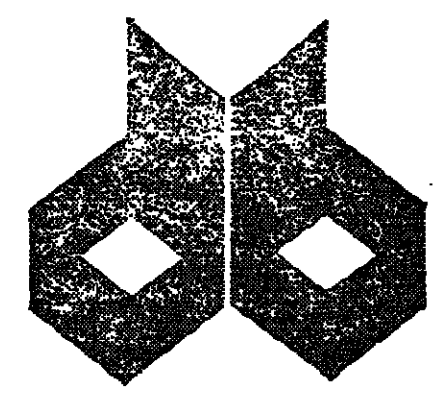
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From pearls to printing

Rashid Aweidhah's family come from the Liwa Oasis, which lies in the desert about 100 miles south of the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company's base at Tarif on the Qura Coast. The family belong to the Bani Yas tribe, the same as that of Shaikh Zayed. Liwa is famous for its date gardens and for the fact that it is surrounded by some of the tallest and densest in the world.

But Rashid Aweidhah's father was renowned for many years as the undisputed leader of the *Nakhodas* (pearling dhow masters) of the Abu Dhabi pearling fleet.

Pearling lasted rather longer off Abu Dhabi than elsewhere, and it was not until 1954 that business declined to such a degree that Rashid Aweidhah, senior, left the sea and opened a small retail store at Tarif to supply provisions to Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company. He retired in 1960 and Rashid Aweidhah took over the business and moved to Abu Dhabi.

With contacts with both oil companies and the ruling family, the firm flourished. In 1964 Rashid Aweidhah was one of six leading Abu Dhabi

businessmen who was invited to tour England by Colonel Sir Hugh Boustead, who was then political agent. The tour lasted 18 days and included visits to many factories in the north of England. Today, Rashid Aweidhah's premises on Abu Dhabi's main street is the centre for a multitude of activities.

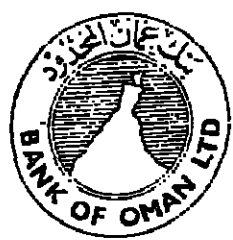
These range from a travel agency representing many of the major carriers, to airport handling services, to a main supply service for the oil companies, to a construction division which has built many schools and embassies, to a department concerned with refrigeration and electrical installations, to agencies for cars, heavy trucks and heavy machinery for road building and construction work, and for a vast number of other lines.

He also owns the only independent publishing centre in the UAE, which is equipped with the largest and most up-to-date printing press. He is proprietor of an Arabic daily newspaper, *Al Wahda*.

R.I.

Other profiles on page XI.

السعودية العربية



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LIABILITIES	
1972	Dh.
27,000,000	Authorised Share Capital 270,000 shares of Dh. 100/- each
6,750,000	Issued Share Capital 67,500 Ordinary Shares of Dh. 100/- each fully paid
4,000,000	General Reserve
134,457	Profit and Loss Account
10,834,457	Share Capital and Reserves
137,020,867	Current Deposit and Other Accounts (including provisions for contingencies)
810,000	Proposed Dividend
32,497,208	Confirmed Credits and Guarantees on Behalf of Customers (as per contra)
181,212,532	
ASSETS	
1972	Dh.
15,172,888	Cash and Current Accounts with Banks
6,411,999	Money at Short Notice
59,372,857	Deposit Accounts with Banks
85,331,886	Advances to Customers, Bills Discounted and Other Accounts
239,203	Investments
2,186,491	Premises and Property (net book value)
32,497,208	Liability of Customers for Confirmed Credits and Guarantees (as per contra)
181,212,532	

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Abu Dhabi reluctant to restore full production after cutback

by Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Like all fairly small producers along the Gulf coast, Abu Dhabi is anxiously awaiting the outcome of long and complex negotiations between the international oil companies and the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over the host government's participation in the companies' valuable concessions in those countries.

The Abu Dhabi Government has opened preliminary talks with the two big producers on its territory, the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company (ADPC) and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas (ADMA). But it is thought that little progress has been made and meetings between the two sides have merely been to keep in touch with developments in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Uncertainty also arises from the Abu Dhabi Government's militant stand over the use of the oil weapon against Israeli supporters. While other Gulf states have been preparing to restore production to the levels before the output restrictions were imposed last October, Abu Dhabi has shown a marked reluctance to give the operating companies permission to get back to normal.

Serious doubts have arisen over whether the Government will allow the long-term production plans of the ADPC and ADMA to go ahead as planned or will instead impose its own, less generous, production schedules.

The future course of the Abu Dhabi oil industry is of vital importance for the main oil-consuming areas of the world. It is one of the newer producing nations and its 21,500 million barrels of known reserves would allow output to be dramatically increased. In addition, Abu Dhabi's oil is of high quality with a low sulphur content that makes it particularly attractive to Japanese companies facing growing demands from environmentalists to reduce the sulphur content of atmospheric emissions by industrial oil consumers.

In 1964 Abu Dhabi's output was just over nine million tons a year. By 1972 it had risen to more than 43 million tons a year while last year, despite the production cuts, it was about 62,300,000 tons.

Before the outbreak of the war between Israel and the Arabs last October, production in Abu Dhabi was averaging at an average of 5,300,000 tons a month. Had there been no interruption in production this rate would have provided an annual total of more than 64 million tons.

The companies, faced with an ever expanding demand for crude, had planned to increase output to three million barrels a day by 1978 and five million barrels a day by 1980. It now seems unlikely that these targets will be reached on the time schedule envisaged by the companies and there is a good chance that production will never be allowed to attain these high levels.

Government's new attitude

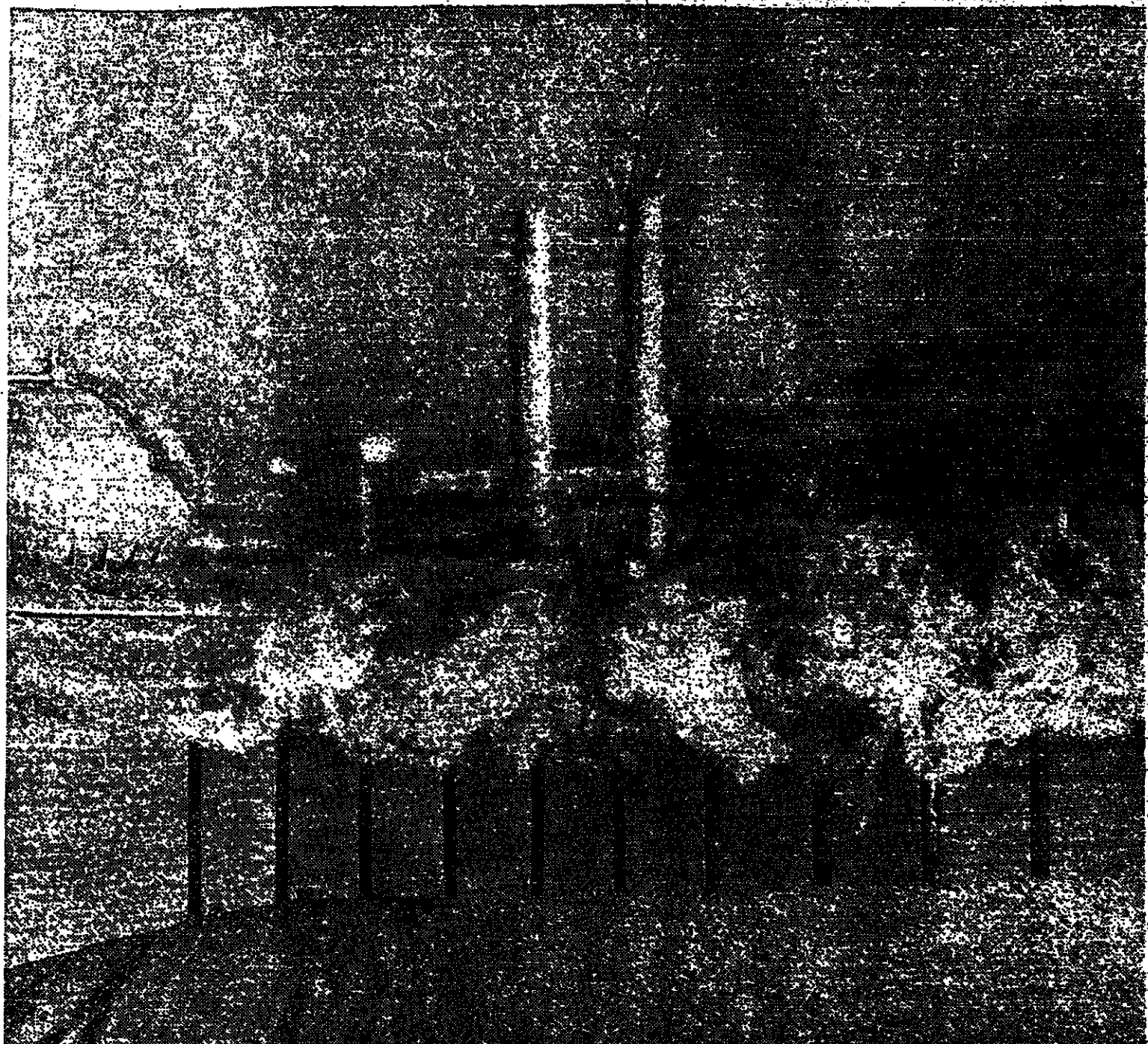
The most significant indication of the changed attitude of the Government to production increases came during a recent visit to Abu Dhabi by Mr Geoffrey Stockwell, managing director of Abu Dhabi Petroleum and the Iraq Petroleum Company.

The Ruler, Shaikh Zayed, told Mr Stockwell that production cuts would be lifted but output would not rise to a level above the national interests of the country. This is very much in line with the attitude to oil that emerged during the supply crisis. Abu Dhabi was the first state to impose an embargo on deliveries to the United States and has taken a hard line in the councils of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) on the restoration of production levels.

While it may take several months for the situation regarding future production levels to become clear, it will also be some time before the question of state participation is settled. The two matters are linked since the Government will find it difficult to pronounce on production levels until it knows the size of its shareholding in the production companies.

Under the terms of the participation pact agreed in 1973, the Government acquired a 25 per cent stake in both companies which would have risen to 51 per cent in stages by 1982. The government stake in Abu Dhabi Petroleum was acquired at the expense of Shell, British Petroleum, Compagnie Française des Pétroles, the Near East Development Corporation (a joint subsidiary of Exxon/Mobil) which held 23.75 per cent of the company each with the remaining 5 per cent held by the Gulbankian interests.

The situation in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas is more complex. For many years the company was two-thirds owned by British Petroleum and one-third by CFP and produced oil from the offshore Zakum field that was shipped to loading and storage facilities on Das Island. But BP, partly because of a need to raise large amounts of capital to finance developments in other parts of the



Oil installations on Abu Dhabi's Das Island, seen through a heat haze from the gas flares.

world, decided to sell off some of its excess crude oil capacity in the Middle East.

Abu Dhabi Marine Areas was chosen as the vehicle for this partial divestment and in 1972 talks began with Deminor, the German overseas oil exploration consortium. At the time, the Germans were anxious to acquire their own sources of crude oil and lessen the country's dependence on the foreign oil groups for its vital supplies. But after lengthy negotiations the deal was shelved mainly because of the lack of financial support from the West German Government and also because of resistance to the acquisition by Veba Chemie, one of the members of the consortium.

It was not difficult for BP to find a replacement bidder. A consortium of Japanese companies grouped together to form the Overseas Petroleum Corporation and bought a 45 per cent interest in BP's two-thirds holding. The final stages of the negotiations coincided with the first round of participation talks in which the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company acquired a 25 per cent holding in the concession.

From January 1, 1973, the shareholdings in ADMA have been BP 27.5 per cent; CFP 25 per cent; Abu Dhabi National Oil Company 25 per cent; and Overseas Petroleum Corporation 22.5 per cent.

The Japanese paid \$320m for their stake in ADMA and in the light of subsequent developments this has proved to be an expensive deal. Production has not moved forward as quickly as the Japanese had hoped and they are now faced with the prospect of the Abu Dhabi Government increasing its stake in the company to a minimum of 60 per cent and paying compensation on the basis of the updated book values of the assets rather than on the value of the oil in the ground—the terms of the settlement with BP.

Just how badly the Japanese are affected will depend on the negotiations now in progress in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait opposes the original participation schedule when its National Assembly refused to ratify the agreement that gave the Government a 25 per cent stake.

New talks began with British Petroleum and Gulf, the joint owners of the Kuwait Oil Company on revised terms. All the other Gulf States, including Abu Dhabi, at this point told the oil companies that they reserved the right to renegotiate their own participation agreements in the light of any revised terms acquired by the Kuwaiti.

After nearly a year BP, Gulf and the Kuwait Government drew up an outline agreement that gave the Kuwait National Oil Company a 60 per cent share in KOC with the right to revise the agreement by 1979. But these terms have already come under fire from members of the National Assembly and there continues to be a demand for 100 per cent takeover of the production facilities.

Americans in return for a long term—probably 20 year—supply contract.

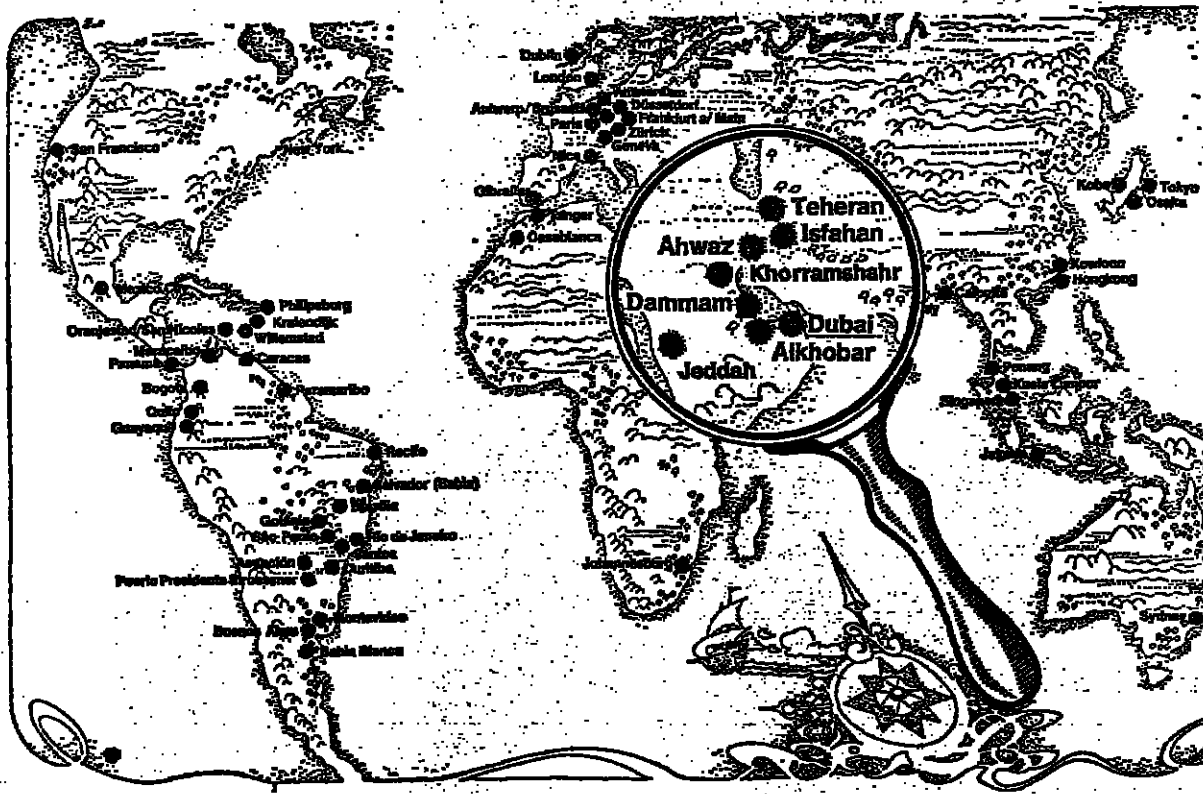
There is a growing feeling that this will be the best way out of the confused participation situation, particularly since this formula has worked so well in Iran. Abu Dhabi could then find itself completely in control of its own oil, and offering the international companies supplies under long-term contracts.

Even the conclusion of an agreement for a 60 per cent stake would make the country considerably richer. The recent agreement between Doha and Shell Qatar and

Qatar Petroleum confirmed amounts of oil it can produce from oil were that 33 per cent of the

oil, mainly because of the low sulphur content. The posted price is the most likely level at which the oil companies will buy back the oil, presently posted at among the most unattractively fixed by Abu Dhabi in the area.

Oil from the Umm Al-Qaiwain field (37 to 37.09 degrees API gravity) shipped to the world pricing system. Das Island commences production of 12 million barrels a day. The higher sulphur content (39 degrees API) meeting had been pressurising the oil companies for the introduction of a sulphur premium. In terms of government receipts, in cents per barrel, up to 1972, revenue was \$12.565 a barrel.



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Valuable spin-offs for latecomer in oil stakes

For all men the state of Dubai remains a haven of calm in the Gulf, free at present from the complex and seemingly never-ending negotiations over government participation in the companies' concessions. Visiting company executives from other parts of the Gulf are often surprised to find that the main focus in the oil life of Dubai is to exploit existing discoveries and continue the search for new reserves.

Compared with its neighbours in the Gulf, Dubai is a newcomer to the oil-producing business and its experience is well below those of more established producers. But the state's long history as a trading area is producing valuable results in other directions.

Not only the oilmen but the representatives from the companies that provide all the equipment needed to find oil, put it into production, and then maintain the flow, find the Dubai atmosphere easy to do business in. Starting from the top, it encourages the establishment of new trading ventures, as a result of this favourable climate, nurtured in the years before oil was found in Dubai, based on trade in goods, the Creek is fast becoming the centre for the servicing industry on the eastern coast of the Gulf. Companies are moving regularly to join those who have used the area for many years. J. Ray McDevitt, the American rig and form builders, have a well established yard on the banks of the Creek and are using offshore production platforms—an area of the oil business that is destined to expand in the Gulf as more attention is paid to the exploitation of offshore reserves.

Dubai's only major source of oil revenue is from the 10th field, about 60 miles off the coast, which was discovered in 1966. Production had been running at about 300,000 barrels a day in a serious fire last year was slashed output to about 250,000 and 270,000 barrels a day. The offshore concession is held by the Dubai Petroleum Company, which Continental Oil (Conoco) holds a 30 per cent stake and is the operator,

carrying out the exploration, production and trading operations.

While there has been no official move by Dubai to copy the participation deals made by its neighbours, many people in the oil industry think that a state shareholding will come once this delicate question has been finally settled in the surrounding oil producing states. Nobody believes that Dubai will be able to acquire the pressures for the industry at least equal to those of the other Gulf states.

The greatest of these pressures could come from within the United Arab Emirates itself. Dubai is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but recently Abu Dhabi transferred its membership to cover the whole of the UAE. Abu Dhabi is committed to a policy of participation in the concessions of the major producing companies. This comes at a time when there has been a quickening in the pace of the gradual moves to coordinate oil operations throughout the UAE.

Although Dubai was not a member of OPEC it gained the full benefits from the decision of the major producers to set prices unitarily. Posted prices for output from the Fateh field have now risen to more than \$11 a barrel.

Better output expected

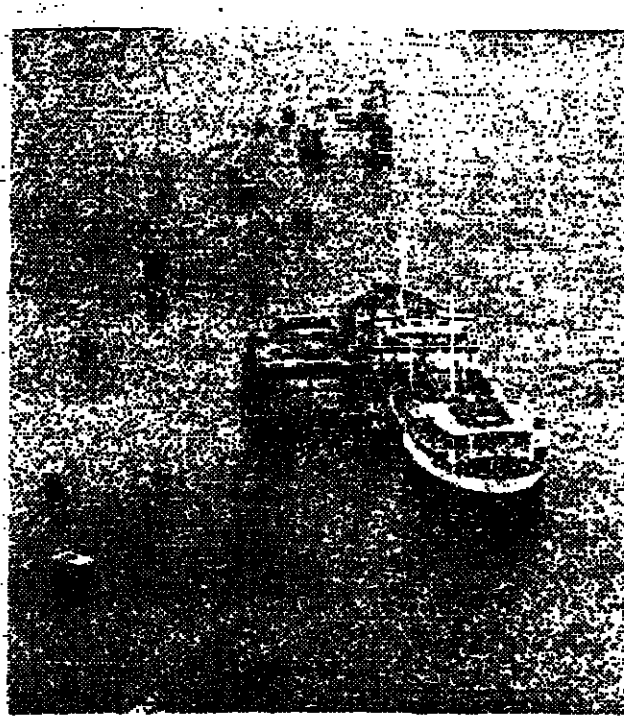
In addition to drilling new production wells, Dubai Petroleum has installed a six-pile platform on the field to house facilities to inject 340,000 barrels of water into the structure each day. A substantial improvement in output is expected once the water injection facilities are working at full capacity.

Dubai Petroleum, under the terms of its concession, has relinquished about 25 per cent of the offshore area. So far there has been no attempt by the Dubai Government to reallocate this.

A new field has been located by Dubai Petroleum about 15 miles south-west of the Fateh field. It was found during a wildcat drilling programme in October 1973, but work on plotting the exact size of the discovery has been hampered by the acute shortage of offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf. With offshore areas in other parts of the world making considerable demands on the available drilling equipment, there is a waiting list of about 18 months for the rigs that are operating in the Gulf.

Dubai Petroleum has named the new find the Delta prospect, and has hopes that it will prove to be a commercial find worth linking into the Fateh production network. The size of Dubai's known reserves could also be expanded as the result of an intensive seismic survey of the entire offshore area by Dubai Petroleum. Seismic techniques have improved considerably since the last survey and there are high hopes that new prospects will emerge.

Sharjah is the latest of the emirates to become an oil producer. A group led by Bunes Oil and Gas of the United States found oil off the island of Abu Musa,



Aerial view of Das Island tanker terminal.

owned jointly by Sharjah and Iran. Exports began early this year and are scheduled to reach 200,000 barrels a day by the end of the year. Oil is being loaded directly into tankers and a barge capable of storing 580,000 barrels of oil has been floated in. There are plans to build a permanent production and storage complex on Abu Musa.

Legal action against buyers of oil from the Abu Musa find has been threatened by Occidental Petroleum which has been unsuccessfully disputing the ownership of the concession. Occidental holds concessions off Umm al Qaswain and Ajman in Ras al Khaymah. The Vitol group of Holland has started an exploration programme after successful prospecting efforts by Shell and Union Oil.

High hopes of cash flow

Dubai, like all the Gulf sheikhdoms during the late 1950s and early 1960s, had high hopes of striking a real cash flow from oil. As Kowait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar began to grow rich on oil, exploration in other parts of the Gulf proved less successful. Intensive exploration work onshore in Dubai failed to uncover a commercial field. At this stage Dubai Petroleum took on an offshore concession covering the whole of the waters under Dubai's control.

Conoco, operating on behalf of Dubai Marine Areas (jointly owned by Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles and Hispanoil, the Spanish oil group, and holding 30 per cent of equity), which Continental Oil (Conoco) holds a 30 per cent stake and is the operator,

Natural gas will be shipped to Japan

In June, 1976, a strange-looking tanker is scheduled to set out from Das Island in the Gulf on a 15-day voyage to Tokyo Bay. The specially-designed tanker will be carrying 125,000 cu metres of natural gas in liquefied form from Abu Dhabi to the plants operated by the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

Exporting natural gas from Abu Dhabi to Japan is one of the most ambitious LNG projects under construction. Abu Dhabi has massive reserves of natural gas but like so many oil and gas producing countries has a limited home market. Japan, on the other hand, is desperate to obtain an alternative source of this pollution-free fuel in its efforts to clean its atmosphere.

Before the advent of natural gas the only way of exporting the product was by pipeline and there are no markets within the region of Abu Dhabi. Exporting the gas has become a feasible proposition only with the perfection of the techniques of turning the gas into a liquid, shipping it in specially designed tankers and regassing it in the consuming country.

Better output expected

Each of the new vessels will have a capacity of 125,000 cu metres. A fourth carrier, the 87,000 cu metre capacity *Norman Lady*, is already built and will be chartered from Methane Carriers from 1976.

Three 30,000 cu metre ships are also being built in Japan by Bridgestone for the transport of the propane and butane.

Loading the ships will take place about 700 metres off-shore through a new dual purpose jetty that is being constructed in 15 metres of water. Specially-insulated pipelines will carry the gas out to the loading point. The jetty will also accommodate a conveyor belt system for moving the pelletized sulphur for loading into cargo vessels.

Port Rashid-Dubai

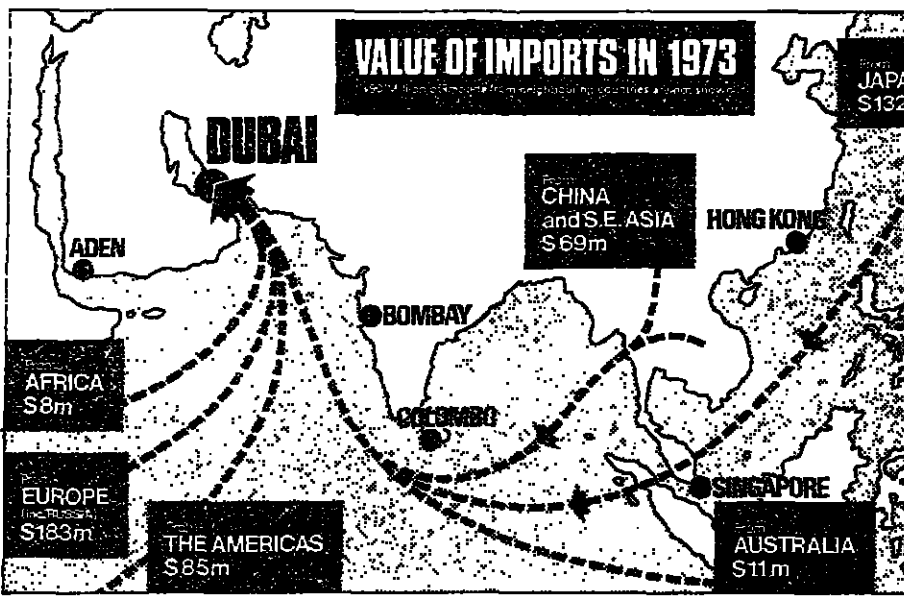
This fully mechanised port is located near the entrance to the Arabian Gulf and provides excellent marine and cargo handling facilities.

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Many technical difficulties

Work has already started on the most complex part of the \$1,000m LNG chain—the plant on Das Island that will take some 550 million cu ft of gas a day and liquefy it. This presents considerable technical problems since the gas has to be cooled to -160°C before it will liquefy.

In the early LNG chains in other parts of the world, scaling up the liquefaction plants to handle large quantities of fuel, presented many technical difficulties. Technical troubles have now been overcome and plant designers are confident that the new generation of liquefaction plants will be free from technical snags.

The plant on Das Island is being built for the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has a 20 per cent holding in the operation and the other shareholders are Mitsui (36 per cent); British Petroleum (26.66 per cent); Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles (13.33 per cent) and Bridgestone Liquefied Gas Company (4.66 per cent). Recently the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has made it clear that it wants to increase its stake in the project.

BP is acting as the coordinator for the project and the main contractors are Eastern Bechtel Corporation and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Company. The gas feed stock will come from the Umm Shaif field through an 18-mile pipeline to Das Island and there will be a 55-mile pipe bringing in gas from the Zakum field. The obvious choice of Das Island as the site for the liquefaction plant and shipping terminal has presented considerable problems for the contractors.

Das covers an area of less than one square mile and is already crisscrossed with crude oil production storage and shipping facilities. The lack of space is critical during the construction stage as more than 5,000 people will be employed on the project. To cope with this problem a

Storage capacity needed

Storage capacity is also needed so that the plant can continue operations during the intervals between the departure of one tanker and the arrival of another. ADGLC is building the two biggest LNG storage tanks in the world for this purpose. Each tank will be 83 metres in diameter and 33 metres high with a storage capacity of 150,000 cu metres each.

So that the liquid gas can be maintained at -160°C each of the tanks has a double skin. The inner lining is made of nickel steel to withstand the cryogenic temperatures. Between this and the outer carbon steel skin is a metre thick layer of Perlitic insulating material.

Storage is also needed for the petroleum gases and the distillate. Two 50,000 cu metre tanks are being built to maintain propane at -46°C. Butane will be held at -6°C in two 40,000 cu metre tanks. Storage for the distillate will be two 30,000-ton tanks and an area is being set aside to stockpile 40,000 tons of sulphur.

A separate company, the Liquefied Gas Shipping Company, has been formed to handle the transport of the gas to Japan. Mitsui has a 45 per cent holding in the company and the other shareholders are BP (33.33 per cent), CFP (16.66 per cent) and Bridgestone (5 per cent).

الإذاعة دبي

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There is an 8 1/2 hour daily programme in English on 1106 Khz, 'borrowed' from the Arabic transmissions, also a VHF stereo music transmission 18 hours daily on 92 meg. VHF.

The Colour Television Service will start in December, 1974. Operating on 2 UHF channels and 1 VHF channel. This will cover the U.A.E., Coast of Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the Eastern Coast of Saudi Arabia. Two monthly magazines produced, one in Arabic and a separate one in English. Both carry adverts.

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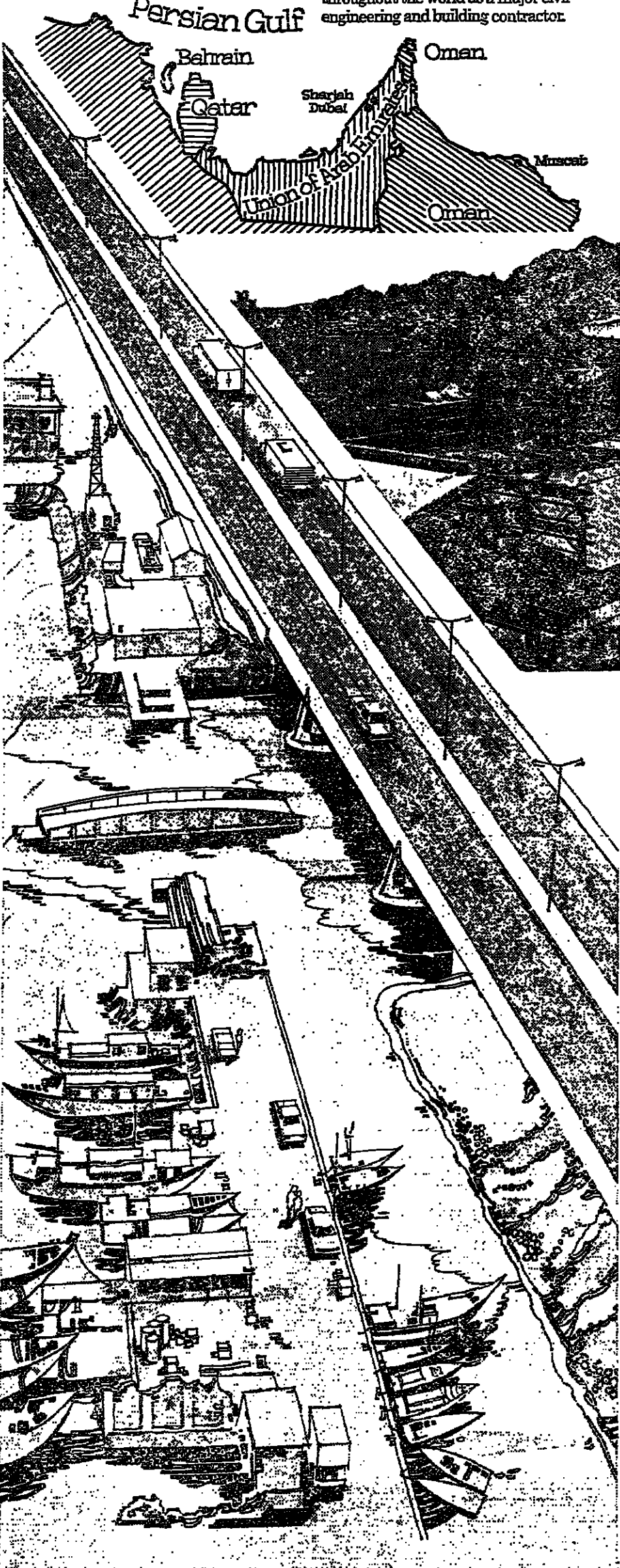
At Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates we recently completed the first stage of a new port. And at Bahrain a new dual carriageway bridge has replaced the old swing bridge which used to link Bahrain Island with the Island of Muharraq.

Elsewhere in the Middle East Tarmac Construction is building everything from highways to hospitals.

Tarmac Construction can provide a firmly established on-the-spot service either independently or through their associates throughout the Middle East including Khansabeh Civil Engineering Company in Dubai.

Tarmac project managers know the area, they know the problems and how to overcome them.

This local expertise has helped build Tarmac Construction's reputation throughout the world as a major civil engineering and building contractor.



Oil demands transform ancient harbours

by Peter Hill

The discovery of oil, its exploitation and the revenue derived from its sale has provided the United Arab Emirates with an opportunity to transform their ancient ports into modern, complex links with the rest of the world and to provide a basis for the establishment of a more diverse social and industrial infrastructure.

While modernization and development has taken or is taking place at virtually every port in the UAE the most extensive and ambitious project has been undertaken at Port Rashid in Dubai at the instigation of, and with the close involvement of, the Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum.

Oil was discovered in Dubai only in 1966 with production beginning three years later in the offshore Fateh field but the emirate had established itself as the main centre of commerce in the Gulf area several years before.

Indeed, for centuries the creeks which form an integral feature of the coastal landscape in the lower Gulf have provided useful natural harbours for small vessels plying between the ports along the Gulf coast and further afield to Africa and India. Since the beginning of this century Dubai has been a regular port of call both for freighters and passenger ships, one of the factors which established it as a centre for its valuable entrepôt trade. Dubai has also become a centre for the gold trade with vessels making regular trips to India and consignments flowing in from London and Zurich.

Traditionally a shipping and commercial centre, Dubai was well placed to remain in the forefront of expansion. This began in 1954 when, because the entrance to the creek was silted up by constant sand move-

ments which prevented entry by larger ships, work started on widening and deepening the channel. This work, together with improvement to wharfage facilities, led to a rapid growth in the volume of lighterage trade by 1964. The Ruler then decided an artificial deep water port was needed to help Dubai's economy.

Studies carried out by Sir William Halcrow & Partners led to a contract being placed with Costain Civil Engineering for the first stage of the port development. This involved the construction of a four-berth deep-water harbour which because of the increase in shipping movements was enlarged to 15 berths in 1969 while a sixteenth is planned to accommodate oil tankers.

The E24M project, which fuel and gas oil to bunkering also embraces two long piers on either side of the deep-water berths, was scheduled for completion last November, but the first two berths were opened in November, 1970, and the entire project was completed in October, 1972—13 months ahead of schedule. Four million tons of rock, brought 20 miles by lorry were used in the construction of the port's main breakwater which is 1.38 miles long and the lee breakwater which is 1.41 miles long.

Fifteen of the 16 deep-water berths are set out along three main quays which provide some 600ft of berthing space each, and are able to accommodate vessels of up to 30ft draft. At the tanker berth, which is able to take ships of up to 70,000 tons, a pipeline connects the berth with storage facilities while a separate pipeline supplies fuel and gas oil to bunkering points on either side of the deep-water berths. In addition to

the deep-water berths, Port Rashid has 2000ft of quay-side between two of the main quays which is designed for use as a general cargo berth for light, engaged in local trade.

A large volume of the goods which arrive at the port are for transshipment and 30 days' storage is covered by the wharfage fees which are among the lowest in the Gulf area and the fact that breakage and pilferage are also low has helped to establish the port's reputation. On the shore side of the harbour, a large area of reclaimed land has been allocated for cargo storage. Twelve of the deep-water berths have steel framed transit sheds while the other three, designed for handling bulk cargoes, do not require transit sheds. The covered storage area at Port Rashid amounts to some 22 acres.

being made to develop the potential of fishing and agriculture while a number of oil-based industries are planned and three cement plants are being built. But the Rulers of the UAE have shown that they are aware of the need for modern and efficient port facilities to ensure the smooth development of the economy and the ports clearly have a considerable role to play in the future.



The Creek at Dubai seen from the Ruler's office.

More wharves to serve expanding trade

In Abu Dhabi, the first stage of the E18m port development programme at Port Zayed was opened in June, 1972, with a capacity of four large ships. The project involved the construction of 1,800ft of deep-water wharves together with the dredging of a four-mile navigation channel. All the material for the breakwater and the retaining wall was imported from Ras al-Khaimah by barge and involved 500,000 tons of rock.

Port Zayed's opening has meant that increasingly goods destined for Abu Dhabi are being unloaded there instead of being moved overland or being shipped by coaster from Dubai. To cope with the additional trade Port Zayed is being expanded and will have warehouse and refrigeration storage facilities and 17 deep-water berths.

Other developments are taking place at Sharjah at Mina Khalid where a £15m

development is under way to enlarge port facilities there so that it will be able to accommodate six ships of up to 12,000 tons and will be supported by extensive warehousing. Another emirate of the Gulf coast, Ras al-Khaimah some years ago laid the foundations for a new artificial port which almost certainly will be developed further.

UAE exports other than oil are small, but efforts are

The smugglers' dhows carry varied cargo

by Tim Owen

Entrepôt trade is a convenient and all-embracing description of the activities which have motivated the merchants and traders of the bustling and thriving port of Dubai under the shrewd and business-minded Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, who has managed the affairs of Dubai since 1958.

Many of these activities were legitimate, others only in so far as they were part of the export trade of Dubai, because they involved the smuggling of goods and commodities into other countries. Nevertheless, Dubai being a free port, the import and export of such goods and commodities was legal in Dubai.

By far the most lucrative and extensive of these activities is the smuggling of gold into the countries of the Indian sub-continent, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, where the demand for and the price of gold opened vistas of substantial profits for the gold smuggler. The basis of this demand is a social one, as it has been the custom over the centuries in the Indian sub-continent for savings to be made in the form of gold ornaments, particularly of gold ornaments for women.

The parlous state of local currencies in recent years has if anything increased this demand for gold. The traders and dhow owners of Dubai swiftly moved into this market where at times 100 per cent profits could be made. Gold was imported into Dubai by air in the form of bars from the great banking centres of Europe, such as London and Switzerland.

Crates of gold bars were off-loaded from BOAC and Gulf Aviation aircraft at Dubai in a manner the casualness of for a trader to have a security officer at Heathrow Airport an appropriate fit, and put into temporary storage in banks in Dubai. Finally, after having passed through various hands, the gold was loaded on to dhows in Dubai creek. These dhows were fitted with special high-speed diesel engines, capable of a speed of 25 knots or more, thus outstripping local customs patrol vessels.

Ships of the Royal Navy on the look-out for arms smugglers in the Southern Gulf could always identify the gold smugglers, whose activities were no concern of theirs anyway, by the fact that they had a disconcerting way of drawing away when challenged and pursued. Only when they entered the territorial waters of the country for which the gold was destined did these activities become illegal and therefore hazardous.

Nevertheless these hazards could be mitigated by insurance policies, one of which was the element of speed. Another method was slightly more devious. To encourage their initiative and zeal, cus-



For the owners of these dhows the demand for gold in India offered vistas of substantial profits.

toms officers received a proportion of the value of the smuggled gold which they successfully intercepted. A made in the form of gold was to be arranged for a dhow with a modest cargo of gold to be intercepted by the customs from time to time, thus, it was believed, blunting their zeal in the direction where real damage might be done.

By the early 1960s the remunerations of the gold smuggling trade from Dubai had become excessive. Westerners, particularly Americans, who were earning large and often untaxed salaries on lucrative contract work in the Middle East were taking often highly profitable shares in these operations.

There was always the risk of loss, if the chance was seized, but the chance was always considered worth the risk. In 1968 160 tons of gold was reexported from Dubai, and in 1972 the trade was worth about £110m, 65 per cent of the gold coming from the United Kingdom. The value of gold imported from Britain rose from £42m in 1969 to £52m in 1971.

What is the state of this gold trade now? It seems that in the past year or so it has been declining. In 1973 the value of the trade dropped to about £80m. Whether this downturn is permanent or not is difficult to gauge. Possibly the world price of gold has had some bearing on it, or perhaps the booming economy in Dubai offers less risky distractions. Maybe it is a bit of each.

A far less attractive and romantic aspect of the gold smuggling was the return trade, which took another form of smuggling, and of which few apart from the Royal Navy were aware. The rapidly expanding economies and increasing wealth of some of the Emirates of the Southern Gulf were attrac-

able outlet for the smuggling of such items as wrist watches, textiles, transistor radios and other electrical goods from Dubai into the lonely creeks of southern Iran. A visit to the suk in Dubai reveals a display of wrist watches which should provide at least two per head of population in the United Arab Emirates, but when one realizes that to many time is still of no consequence the scale is even higher.

The annual import of wrist watches is some 45 to 50 a head. At the end of 1971, when Iran seized the Tumb Islands at the entrance to the Gulf, people rightly assumed that their strategic position dictated this move. Few, however, knew that there was a secondary purpose to this seizure. For many years the larger of these two islands (the smaller was uninhabited), occupied by an Arab fishing community and recognized by Britain as belonging to the Trucial State of Ras al-Khaimah, had been a persistent irritant to the Iranians because of the smuggling proclivities of its inhabitants.

This humble community prospered on the smuggling of luxury goods from Dubai into southern Iran, for which purpose they possessed a number of smart and high-powered diesel-engined dhows, unsuited for local fishing purposes, which sought the safety of the territorial waters of the Tumb islands by irate Iranian Customs launches. Small wonder therefore that this community retired to the mainland of Ras al-Khaimah when the Iranians seized the islands.

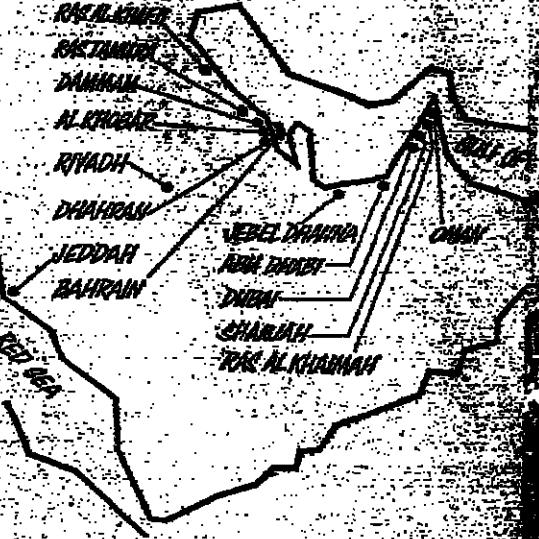
With its booming trade in oil, new port and pending dry dock, Dubai reached the point of economic takeoff some years ago, but this was largely built on the legitimate activity of the export of gold.

Much of the arms traffic has been into the Sultanate of Oman. Arriving by air or sea, some weapons find their way overland by way of the Buraimi Oasis into the Sultanate and others by sea across the Bahrain coast or through the port of Sur, a traditional arms smuggling centre. Some arms are also smuggled into southern Iran by sea.

The high duty imposed on the entry of luxury goods into Iran has provided a profit-

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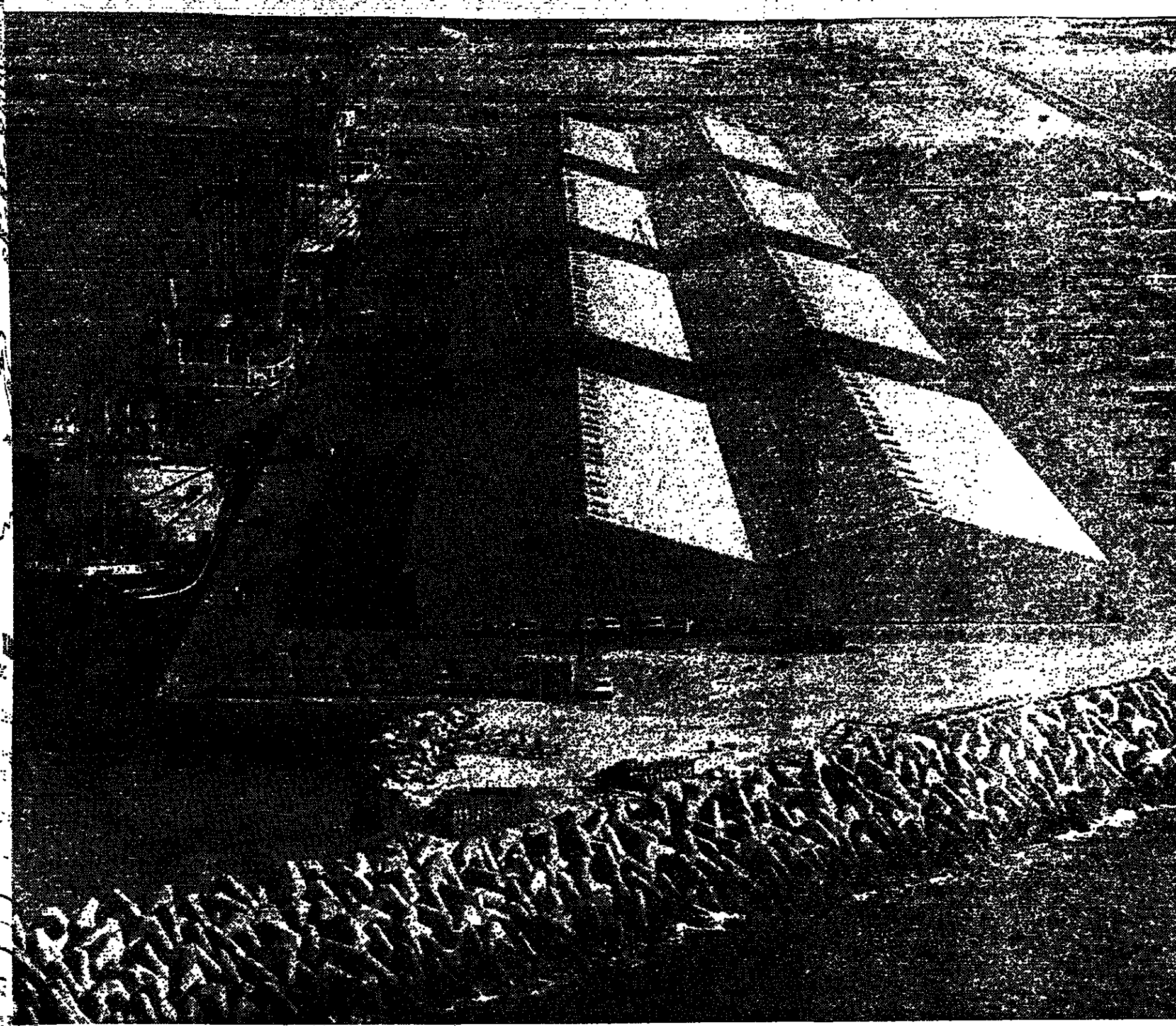
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Rasheed, Dubai's new deepwater harbour, to which will shortly be added one of the biggest dry docks in the world.

Massive ship repair complex on reclaimed land

After Christmas an agreement was signed which marks the start of the construction of a massive ship repair complex in Dubai.

The complex, valued at about £91m and designed to accommodate the repair of 170 ships in service, is envisaged for the future of the Dubai scheme. It represents one of the imaginative and ambitious civil engineering projects undertaken in the East.

The scheme is complementary to the dry dock facility which is being constructed in Rasheed, although the two will compete in the Persian Gulf. The scheme is being developed by the Dubai Petroleum Exporting Company, in conjunction with the balance of the scheme developed by the Dubai Dry Dock Company.

The early stages of the project have seen considerable work on the two docks which will be modern facilities

started a controversy which was sealed with the signing of the contracts with the United Kingdom joint venture of Costain Civil Engineering and Taylor Woodrow International at the end of last year.

Plans for the Dubai complex began with studies undertaken by the New York naval architects John J. McMullen which indicated that by 1975 there would be a requirement for a vast new ship repair facility in the area. The feasibility study report was followed by a letter of intent from the Dubai authorities to the British companies. Sir William Halcrow and Partners were retained as consultants for the contract.

Agreement for first stage

Last September Shaikh Hamdan bin Rashid al Maktoum, chairman of the Dubai Dry Dock Company, signed an agreement for the first stage of the construction of a 4,000-metre breakwater and ground preparation for the construction of the necessary support buildings for engineering,

stores, general services and maintenance offices.

The buildings will be sited on reclaimed land close to the deep water harbour of Port Rashid which was completed in 1972. The facility will include three dry docks which will extend into the enclosed waters of a new harbour. The middle dock will be 225 metres long and 100 metres wide and will be able to accommodate a tanker of one million tons deadweight.

The million-tonner has yet to emerge and, although no serious difficulties are foreseen in the construction and operation of such a vessel, increased construction costs and the aftermath of the oil supply crisis, together with prospects for the reopening of the Suez Canal, have almost certainly put back the date for the advent of such a behemoth.

However, the docks would permit two of the largest vessels in service of about 480,000 tons, to be docked simultaneously. The other docks will measure 415 metres by 80 metres and 370 metres by 66 metres. All three will be fitted with swinging caisson gates which will open outwards into the harbour and the docks will have a com-

mon floor depth of 12.3 metres below the tidal datum level.

The construction of the docks will centre on the construction of 170 precast concrete caissons, each weighing about 3,000 tonnes. These will be produced on a specially cleared site at a rate of two a week. Once completed they will be sunk on a pre-drilled foundation on the sea bed and filled with sand.

When all the caissons are in position and locked together and the end coffer dam is finished, water inside the dock will be pumped out. Once dry, a concrete floor will be laid. The floor of the main central dock alone will cover about 61,900 square metres.

The harbour area will be enclosed by more than two million cubic metres of rock-fill breakwater split into two halves. More than five million cubic metres of seabed dredged from within the harbour will be used to reclaim the area in front of the existing beach for the extensive support facilities.

The dry dock is being financed by a combination of sterling export finance and Eurocurrency roll-over credit. The loan agreements involve a sterling loan of £62.5m

organized by Lazard Brothers on behalf of Lloyds and Midland banks and the Eurodollar loan of \$110m organized by Lazard and American Express International Banking Corporation acting on behalf of a syndicate of 26 banks representing eight countries. Both loans are being guaranteed by Shaikh Rashid.

Service offered must be good

Repayment of the sterling loan will be over nine years after completion of the facility while repayment of the Eurocurrency loan will be phased over four years from completion.

Both the Dubai and the Bahrain projects were commissioned before the full effects of the production cut were felt and it may be that the basis for calculations used in assessing the demand for the facilities has been undermined.

Nevertheless the docks can expect business from the developing fleets of the Arab world during the next decade while the major tanker companies whose vessels are engaged in a steady service be-

tween the Gulf and the major consuming countries are likely to find the new dock at Dubai an attractive possibility—provided that the service it offers is good.

Because the docks are close to the loading terminals, tankers will be able to enter with their tanks clean and fully free of gas after a ballast voyage from Europe, Japan or the United States and the location of the Dubai complex will mean the minimum of deviation from a vessel's route.

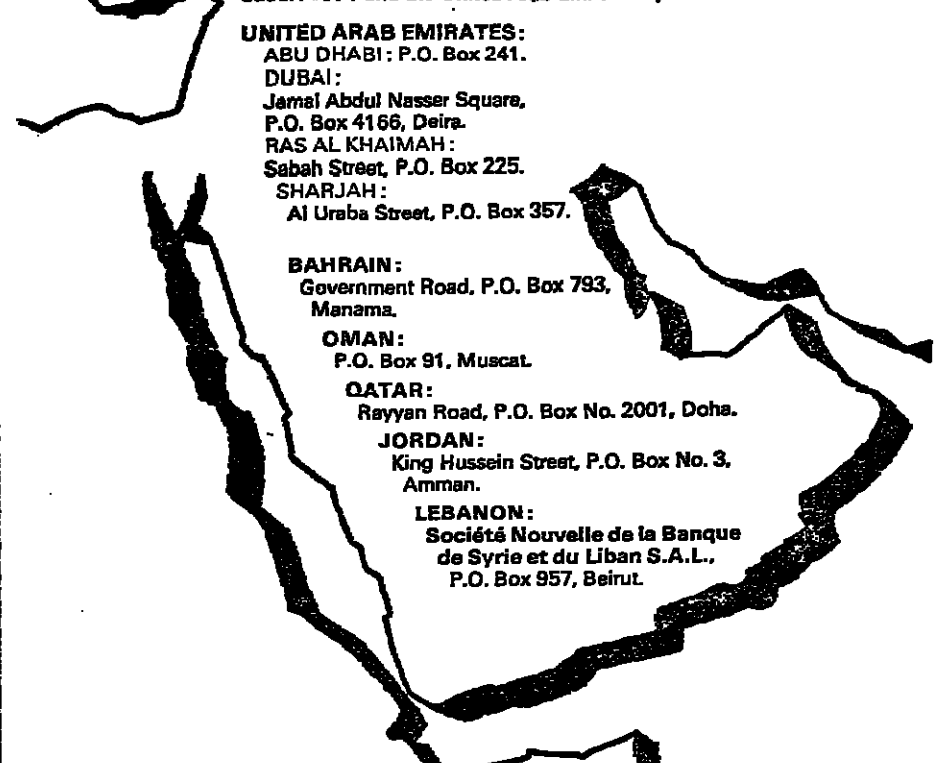
In theory therefore the loss of a ship's revenue will be reduced. But owners will be careful to watch the development of the facility and in particular the success of the training scheme for dockyard staff which is being established at Dubai since ship repairing represents a new departure for the country.

There is a lack of adequate dry dock facilities for the large oil tankers plying between the major consuming countries of the world and the Persian-Arabian Gulf and if attractive arrangements on the route are provided, and if the experience of the Lisivane concern in Portugal is any guide, Dubai dry docks can expect a prosperous future.

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The fine new bridge across the Creek at Dubai. A tunnel is also being dug near the entrance to the Creek to filter off some of the rapidly growing commercial and domestic traffic.

Sights set on making Dubai a Free Port and business centre of Gulf

by Ralph Izzard

The immense scope of the plans for making Dubai the paramount entrepot and industrial centre of the Gulf, dwarfing the efforts of other states, has been outlined by Mahdi al Tajir, UAE Ambassador to Britain, in an interview with *The Times*.

For many years the ambassador has also been a valued adviser on development planning to Sheikh Rashid bin Maktum, Ruler of Dubai and Vice-President of the UAE. Regarding the facilities to be offered, the ambassador said the term "Free Zone" was no longer applicable. Sights had now been set on making Dubai a Free Port. There are to be two "free" industrial zones, one for storage and light industries

immediately behind the port and the adjacent dry dock for supertankers, and one for heavy industries which would be 25 miles to the south in the Jebel Ali area.

Port Rashid, with its 16 berths, has proved so successful that it had been decided to add a further 14 berths. This could be done within the existing port limits. It was being announced that in future import duty on all foods such as rice, sugar, wheat and flour would be waived—2 per cent had hitherto been charged.

Free storage to avoid delays

Merchants will also be allowed free storage space for 20 days in the warehouses that line the port's jetties. The purpose is not only to save money, but to avoid time-wasting delays by speedier handling of goods. Local merchants had previously been given 30 days' free storage, but cutting down the time limit meant that more space would be available which would encourage merchants from other Gulf states to use Dubai's facilities for their imports and re-exports.

The ambassador said the industrial zones behind the port had two purposes: bulk storage, and catering for light industries. The Japanese had shown particular interest in establishing electronics factories, and their skills would be of value in servicing vessels using either the port or the dry dock.

Land in this zone would be offered to companies at a purely nominal rental. Those concerns whose activities were of obvious benefit to Dubai and thus to the UAE economy as a whole, by absorbing labour and imparting technical skills, might well be offered sites free of charge.

Storage capacity would be built up to very large proportions. A plot had already been allocated to a joint venture involving Australian and Arab interests to establish a 11m cold store which would serve not only Dubai but other Gulf states with chilled and frozen meat. Eventually there might be as many as 12 such cold stores as Somalia, Sudan and some East European countries were thinking on similar lines to the Australians. It was also possible that hundreds of tons of butter would be stored. There would be tremendous silo capacity for wheat, rice, sugar and other basic food commodities for regional distribution.

Another project is for a 65m cement plant, the largest in the United Arab Emirates. Two new power stations would be built at Jebel Ali. The larger would be a UAE undertaking, supplying a large area of the emirates. The second would be built by the Dubai Government and would help to meet local industrial and domestic requirements.

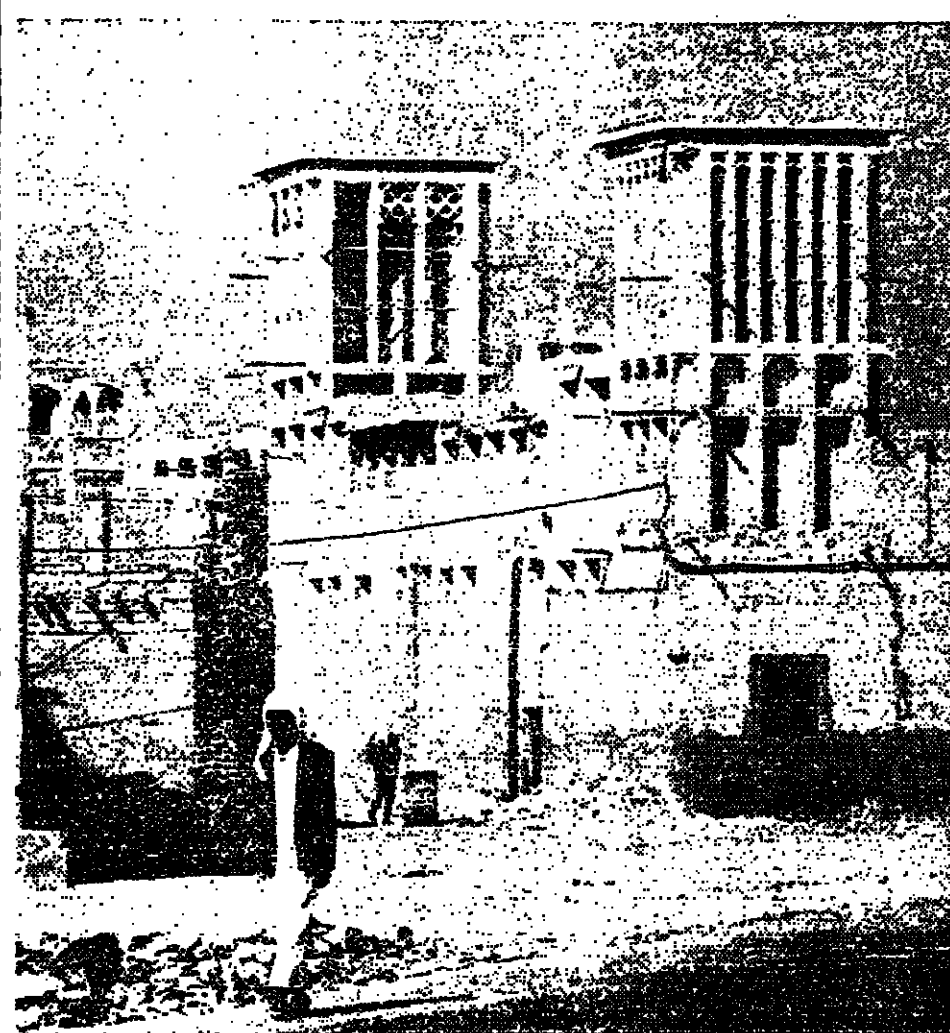
Costain Civil Engineering, reported to be concerned with £100m worth of construction business in Dubai, are also understood to be moving their headquarters to Jebel Ali. The ambassador said that to improve urban amenities it is now proposed to provide houses with piped gas. Also under consideration is a plan to supply complete sections of the town with piped air-conditioning from a central source. A pilot scheme in the United States had proved successful.

The dry dock and general industrial expansion would necessitate the building of an extra residential area for about 600 European and American families. Water supplies were sufficient at present. Agricultural and horticultural irrigation would be augmented by supplies from the sewage system now being built. Extra water would be needed eventually, in four or five years, and a plant to desalinate seawater would then be built.

Finally, the ambassador disclosed that serious thought was being given to another big project to build an offshore artificial island to serve as a loading terminal for the largest supertankers. The island would be made near the Dubai Petroleum Company's Al Fatah field which lies about 50 miles off the mainland. The island, on reclaimed land, not platforms, would be 400 acres in area. It would offer vessels a depth of 20 fathoms (120ft), which he considered sufficient even for million-ton supertankers.

Possible deal with India

The ambassador indicated that a deal may be made with India for the exchange of Dubai oil for Indian iron ore. McDermott, who already have large offshore construction interests in Dubai, were also considering the manufacture of oil pipelines at Jebel Ali in conjunction with the mill.



Old houses in the town of Dubai where merchant families still live. Sheikh Rashid has ordered that some must be preserved as part of the country's history. The rooftop "boxes" are an early form of air-conditioning designed to catch a breeze coming from any direction.

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We expect our new Mill will be ready for production early next year and it is estimated the production will be about 80 tons per day. Because of this considerable increase in production facilities, it will be essential to expand the potential markets, not only in the United Arab Emirates but in the Sultanate of Oman and other neighbouring countries.

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Rapid growth in telecommunications planned

A special correspondent reports that the rapid growth in telecommunications planned for the United Arab Emirates is not only a result of the country's economic boom but also of the need to improve its internal telephone system. The Dubai State Telephone Company, which is owned on a 51-49 basis by local interests and IAL.

A variety of other agreements involving either Cable and Wireless or IAL cover the remaining five states, but in spite of this apparent fragmentation direct dialling is available between most states and a high degree of cooperation has evolved.

An example of this is a new coast-to-coast cable system which links Dubai with Abu Dhabi town. It has replaced a radio system between the two emirates and of its 350 circuit capacity, 240 are used for international traffic with the remainder reserved for Abu Dhabi internal services.

Even so, the decision to have a common international outlet is a step towards rationalization which should benefit all the emirates. The new earth station, to be owned and operated by Cable and Wireless, will cost more than £2m and will work to an internationally owned communications satellite in geostationary orbit 22,300 miles over the Indian Ocean.

This will give the emirates the opportunity to have direct access to any public service earth station within the third of the globe which is in the satellite's vision and, initially, it will probably supply direct circuits to Kuwait, Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Britain and one other European country.

It will be able to handle all kinds of telecommunication traffic including international telephony, telex, data transmission and colour television. The last facility is, perhaps, something of a luxury because the cost of international television transmissions is extremely high.

One television channel occupies nearly 1,000 telephone circuits. Moreover, the signal must travel more than 44,000 miles if it is sent through a satellite and as a consequence the cost can often only be justified if the programme will reach a mass audience, usually measured in millions.

The emirates have a total population of about 300,000, but there is a great deal of interest in the potential of television. A television station already exists at Abu Dhabi and plans are in hand for an enlarged network. The contract for the first phase linking Abu Dhabi to Al Ain has been awarded to Nippon Electric Company of Japan.

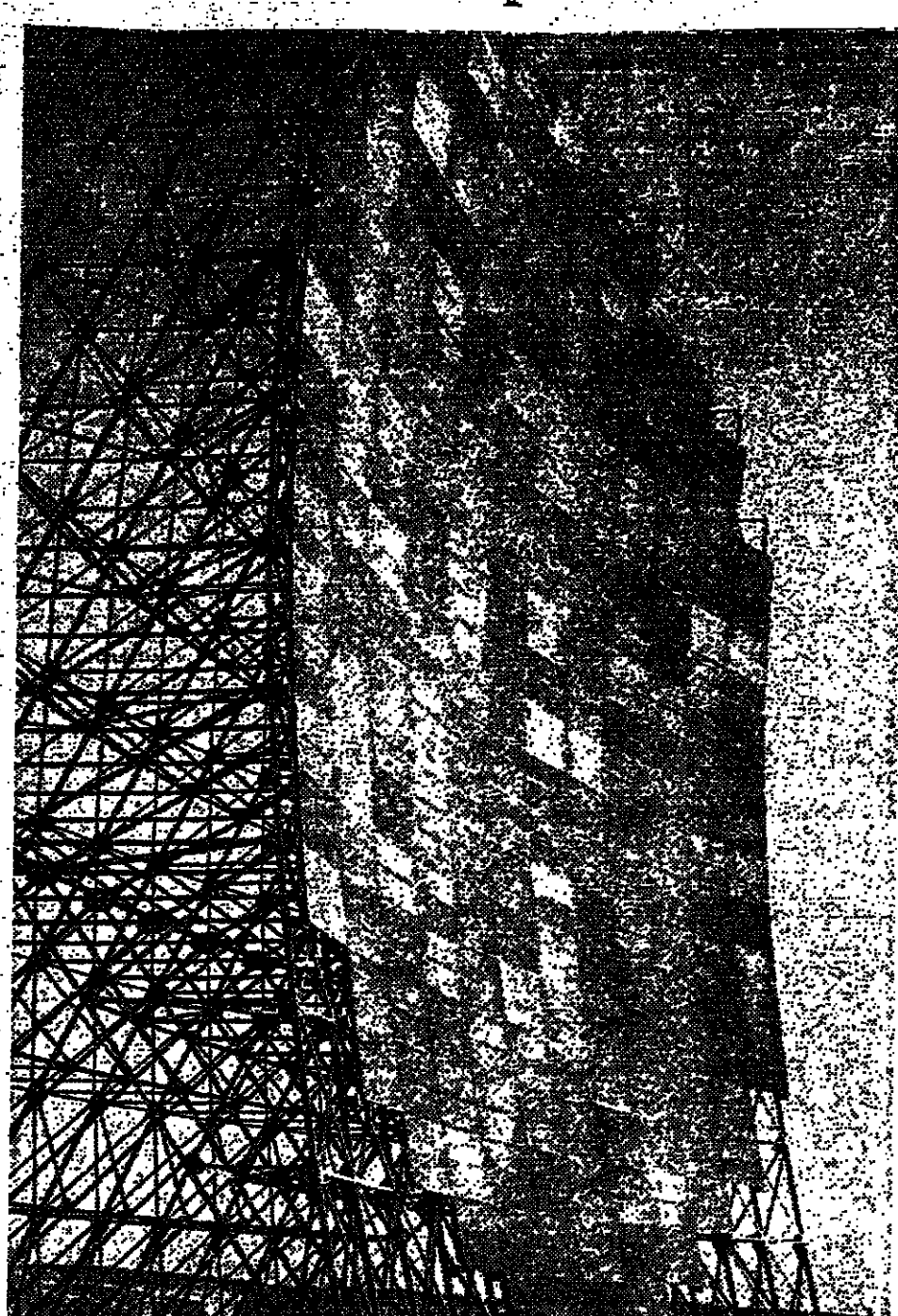
The second phase of the system will connect Abu Dhabi with Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaywayn, Ras al-Khaimah and Ajman. Work has begun on a colour television station in Dubai, which is expected to be operational within a year, and there will be television broadcasting stations at each of the other places.

Looked at strictly from the point of view of international trade, however, telephony and telex are much clearer indicators of economic expansion than television. They are the fastest growth sectors in the field of international telecommunication and probably provide

the most accurate guide to the level of business activity. According to a survey published last year by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the percentage increase of international telephone calls through Abu Dhabi has not fallen below 159 per cent during the latest four years to be reviewed. Statistics made available by Cable and Wireless show that international telephony in Dubai during the operational year 1972-74 totalled 2,200,000 minutes and an increase of 54 per cent in the year just ended is predicted.

Growth is also being experienced in telex traffic. The statistics for Dubai show 566,000 minutes of use, with an increase of 37 per cent expected during the latest operational year. Naturally, such rates of expansion could produce operational bottlenecks unless plans were implemented to contain demand. As a consequence, computer-controlled electronic telex exchanges are to be installed in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

They will offer subscribers an existing three-minute mini-



One of a pair of radio towers, 90ft high and 90ft wide, at Jebel Ali in Dubai. They are part of a Cable and Wireless system designed to provide 72 high-grade voice circuits to Bahrain, and which is now being expanded.

tourism feasibility study which is expected to provide guidelines for future development.

Visitors will be tempted by the prospect of beautiful beaches, tranquil fishing villages, spectacular mountains, the inevitable desert, unlimited sunshine and the promise of archaeological treasure hunts. The emirates realize, however, that better internal communications will be needed before a big increase in tourism is possible.

More hotels will need to be built and they in turn will generate the need for further telecommunication expansion. One of the less obvious but equally important areas of the Arabian Peninsula cannot be dismissed as the result of an oil boom. Traditionally, Dubai has always been a centre of entrepôt trade, which in itself has been a spur to the development of advanced telecommunications.

But all of the emirates are aware that it would be prudent to develop diversified economies which do not rely too heavily on income from oil. It is, therefore, not surprising that an international or at advanced stages of planning,

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motorway which runs from Abu Dhabi to Al Ain, with a special pathway for slower travellers. A fine network of roads now unites the states.

Ralph Izzard gives sketches of three leading businesses which point up the wide-ranging trading interests of the Gulf

Brothers whose 'biggest small store' just grew

Mohammad bin Masood and Sons is possibly Abu Dhabi's most powerful private business with wide-ranging interests. It is now owned by three brothers: Ahmad Masood, who is chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Abu Dhabi Legislative Council; Rahim Masood, who is deputy chairman of the UAE Federal Council and a director of the Abu Dhabi Telephone and Telegraph Co.; and Abdullah Masood, who has not entered politics.

The founder of the firm, their father, Mohammad bin Masood, started as a pearl diver in the early 1930s. He was a member of the Abu Dhabi Legislative Council and a deputy chairman of the UAE Federal Council. He was also a director of the Abu Dhabi Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Abu Dhabi Legislative Council and a deputy chairman of the UAE Federal Council. He was also a director of the Abu Dhabi Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce.

From shipping to ice cream

One of the most prosperous firms in Dubai is Galadari Brothers. The three brothers, who are the present owners, are Abdul Rahim Galadari, Abdul Wahab Galadari and Abdul Latif Galadari. The family emigrated from Lingsha on the south Persian coast in the latter half of the nineteenth century. After a period in Jiddah, where they became the largest shareholders in a shipping company concerned with transporting pilgrims to Mecca from India, they finally settled in Dubai in 1912.

The brothers also own the Intercontinental Hotel, originally scheduled to open in January 1975 with 335 rooms but which is already being extended to provide an additional 320 rooms. They also have an ice-cream factory which manufactures the products of J. Lyons & Co under licence. Feasibility studies are now being made on the expansion of this side of the business which could lead to Galadari Brothers becoming the largest distributors of ice-cream in the Gulf.



The growing prosperity of Dubai, entrepot trade centre par excellence, reflected in its modern commercial buildings. Its importance as the area's port is being recognized by the building of a large ship repair complex.

Mass employer came from hard school

Most of the old-established businessmen in Dubai look back with a shudder at the great depression which hit the Gulf pearling industry in the early 1930s. The acute depression in pearls survived for many of them also as small shipchandlers which had supplied covering often less than £500. When his father left the sea, he could be used as a basis to build up other interests. The position was far worse for families such as that of Juma Al Majid, now the head of many prosperous companies and a wealthy man by any standards.

Al Majid's father struggled on until well into the 1940s, long after most other businessmen had admitted defeat. According to his son, there came the time when the father was paying more than £2,000 for the three and a half month season and repairs which had covered often less than £500. When his father left the sea, he could be used as a basis to build up other interests. The position was far worse for families such as that of Juma Al Majid, now the head of many prosperous companies and a wealthy man by any standards.

Shortage of technicians makes education a priority

United Arab Emirates Education. Two years later, almost the first girls' school in what is now the UAE was also founded in Sharjah, a considerable innovation at the time. Today education is given the highest priority throughout the UAE and, with the rapid multiplication of schools, there are about 37,000 pupils with a rise to 60,000 expected in the next two years.

In the three technical secondary schools 30 courses allow for specialization in general engineering, motor-vehicle maintenance, carpentry and cabinet making, and electrical installation work leading to advanced City and Guild examinations and the opportunity for further studies abroad. The curriculum also covers Arabic and English typing, mathematics and accounting, office practice, commercial law, commercial geography and business administration, culminating in Royal Society of Arts examinations.

New status for trade schools

Education is compulsory over the age of six and every encouragement is given to the pupil and the parents. All education is free, as are school uniforms, books, equipment, meals and transport. Sharjah achieved another first in education by opening the first trade school in 1958, with a single class of 18 boys in training to become skilled artisans. A similar school was opened in Dubai in January, 1964, and a third at Ras al Khaymah in 1969.

Learning has cash rewards

Trainees are on the company's payroll and receive handsome wages which in the case of a senior student nearing completion of his course can amount to as much as £240 monthly, with all expenses paid. The ADPC centre first opened at Tarif, but moved to Abu Dhabi in 1967. The centre has 34 students now in training. ADPC made an important innovation in 1972 by introducing an apprenticeship scheme. This programme lasts five years and has two main divisions, technical and commercial, into which entrants are placed according to their aptitude and the company's future requirements.

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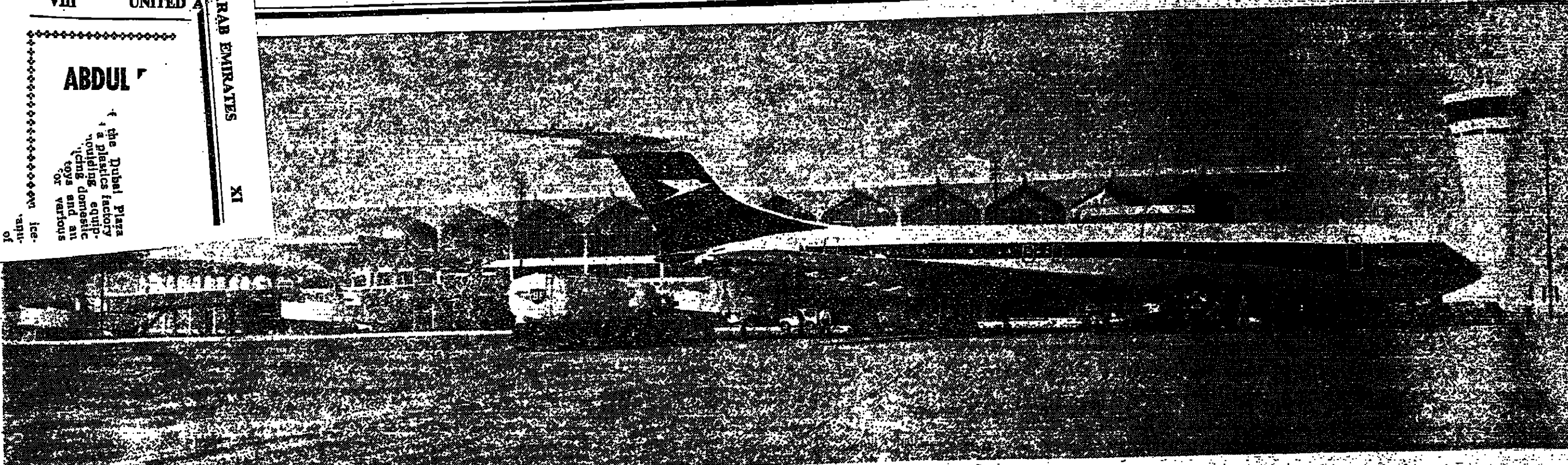
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Dubai international airport, built by Costain Civil Engineering, a custom-designed terminal to handle jumbo jets. It was completed in 12 months and buoyant business made extensions necessary.

Air staging posts ready for further expansion under impetus of fuel crisis

by Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

From the birth of long-distance civil aviation soon after the First World War the Gulf has been an important staging post on world routes, but the airline industry—and its many subsidiaries—have been given an enormous boost in recent years with the development of the oil exploration industry. The rulers of the United Arab Emirates have been quick to appreciate the benefits which their countries would receive from aviation. In the early days of the oil boom spending on expensive new facilities was probably too high in some places. Hardheadedness has since developed, although the huge revenue from oil is helping to ensure the equipment being put in is the best. British companies, and notably International Aeradio, the British Airways subsidiary, and the civil engineers Richard Costain, are playing a major part in assisting this development in some UAE airports reaching technical levels normally expected at the major international airports in Europe and North America. Many of the big international airlines use the Gulf airports as transit

points, and the area now basis its own airline, Gulf Air. The Gulf Aviation Company's history goes back to March, 1950, when operations were begun with Auster and Anson aircraft between Bahrain, Dahrhan, Doha and Sharjah. BUAC became shareholders in 1951 to help in re-equipping with Dove airliners, and since then the company's network has expanded to embrace Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Dubai, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Cairo, Karachi, Bombay and Beirut. Gulf Aviation has played an important role in the business of oil exploration in supplying the transport needs of the various companies operating both on and offshore.

Fleet will be increased

The Gulf Air fleet now includes BAC 1-11, Fokker F27, Skyvan, Beechcraft and Britten-Norman Islander aircraft. Two VC10s have recently been acquired to carry on the services between the Gulf and London which the airline has been operating for the past two years with aircraft of this type and crews leased from British Airways. The VC10 fleet is to be increased to four by the end of this year. Gulf Aviation is now totally owned by Qatar, Bah-

rain, the UAE and Oman. At the first meeting of the new board which took place in mid-April, it was decided to study wide-body airliners against a future decision to buy one of these types for international routes. The board agreed that a wide-body type should be introduced into service by 1976. Interests in associated aspects of airline operation have developed as Gulf Aviation has grown. The company took the initiative in 1967 in forming the Bahrain Hotels Company which now has hotels in Bahrain and Doha, with a third under construction in Muscat.

Flooding was one of the problems

The area was no novelty to the men from IAL, for the company had been operating the technical services at Sharjah airport in the shakhdom next door for a decade or more. The survey produced the recommendation that an airport should be built with a single runway, taxi-track, aircraft apron, terminal building, airport control, fire service, power, water and sanitation, including the DC3 Dakota, to handle aircraft up to and including the DC3 Dakota. Ironically, although the area around Dubai is flat and seemingly endless desert, flooding was one of the worst problems encountered by the airport planners. From December to February the swell moving south-east down the Arabian

line running along the side of the fuselage. One of the UAE airports which has developed surprisingly quickly is that in Dubai. It was only 15 years ago, in 1959, that International Aeradio Ltd was invited by the Ruler to build, equip and manage a new international airport for him. IAL called in Costain, and within a few weeks a joint survey team had gone out to the Gulf.

Gulf ahead of a cold front can be driven far inland by strong, squally *shamsals* (a local wind), and although the local rainfall is only 3.89in annually it is liable to fall "all at once". IAL and Costain completed the work in approximately 12 months, but it was not long before the buoyant nature of the business in the area proved that extensions were necessary.

By November, 1970, the Ruler of Dubai was signing a £2.7m contract with Costain for the design and execution of an international airport. The work comprised largely the construction of a hard runway, a new taxiway, and the installation of new lighting, the aim being to make the airport capable of accepting the new generation of jumbo jets then coming into full-scale international use. The new contract was prompted by the fact that the number of passengers using Dubai airport during the previous three years had doubled, while movement of freight had trebled. At the same time Costain was carrying through a £4.1m contract for a new terminal building at the airport under the terms of which they had responsibility for both design and construction. Opened by the Ruler in May, 1971, the terminal won acclaim throughout the world for its design for its good looks in a field where

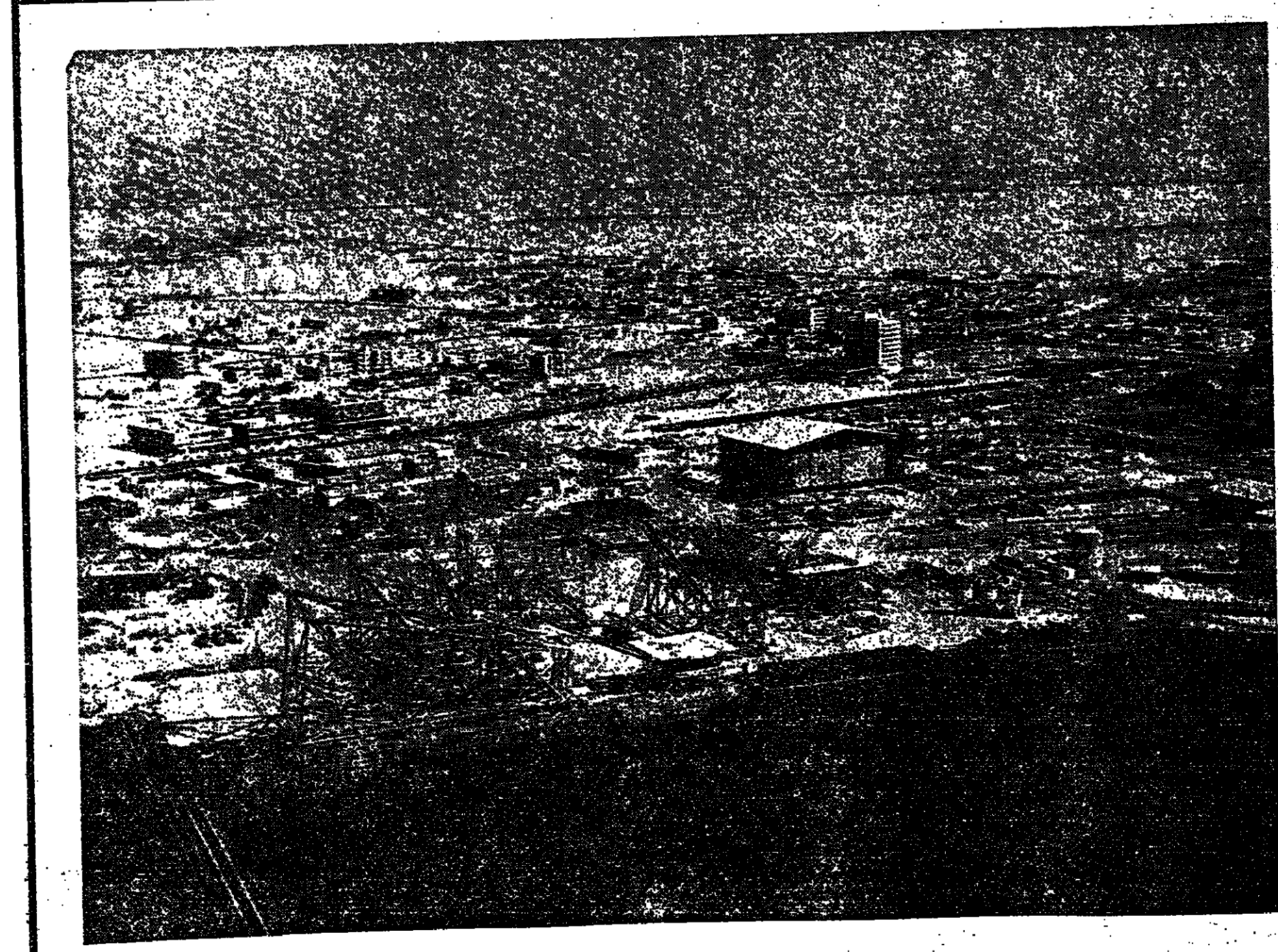
beauty is at a premium. Designed on three storeys, it is 110 metres long and has a total enclosed floor area of 13,400 sq metres.

At Abu Dhabi plans are well advanced for the construction of a new international airport, and tenders have been put out. At the existing airport International Aeradio is responsible for the operation of air traffic control, and for the operation and the maintenance of the aviation tele-communications and navigation facilities. A meteorological officer is also provided. A subsidiary company, Aeradio Technical Services, provides the supply, installation, and maintenance of all types of radio and electronic equipment.

In Sharjah International Aeradio has provided the technical services at the airport since 1948 and continues to operate and maintain the air traffic control facilities, aviation tele-communications services, and navigational aids. In addition, the company provides the airport fire services. All the airport developments in the UAE are capable of big expansion in the future. The rulers are very much aware of the fact that against the background of the energy crisis, their area could become one of the most vital in the world to the aviation industry in the years ahead.



Abu Dhabi airport is typical of the modern public buildings going up in the Gulf.



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